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WILLIAM R. HARPER, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF
THE SCHOOLS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HEBREW

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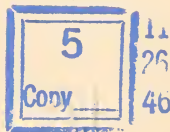
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TO THOSE
WHO MAY DESIRE TO LEARN OR TO TEACH
HEBREW
BY AN INDUCTIVE METHOD
THIS VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED



INTRODUCTORY METHOD.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The student of a language must acquire three things: (1) a working vocabulary of the language, (2) a knowledge of the grammatical principles of the language, (3) an ability to use this vocabulary and to apply these principles, so as to gain the best results, whether for a literary or an exegetical purpose.

While all agree as to the end desired, the method of attaining this end is a question in dispute. According to one view, the student is first to learn the principles as they are laid down in the grammars, and then apply them to selected words, or short sentences. And after a short preliminary training of this sort, he is plunged headlong into a text without notes of any kind, and expected to make progress, and to enjoy the study. His vocabulary is to be learned by looking up the words in the Lexicon, until they become familiar. Different phases of this method are in use among teachers of Hebrew; but all follow practically the same order, (1) study of grammar, (2) application of grammar.

It is the purpose of this volume to furnish a text-book, which shall assist in acquiring the Hebrew language by a different method. The method employed may be called an inductive one. The order of work which it advocates is, *first*, to gain an accurate and thorough knowledge of some of the "facts" of the language; *secondly*, to learn from these facts the principles which they illustrate, and by which they are regulated; *thirdly*, to apply these principles in the further progress of the work. A few words of explanation are needed at this point:—

(1) The method is *an* inductive, not *the* inductive method; and while, upon the whole, it is rigidly employed throughout the course, a slight departure is made at times, in order to make more complete the treatment of a subject, for some detail of which an example has not occurred.

(2) The term "facts," as used, includes data from whatever source gathered; not merely the grammatical forms found in the

passages studied, but also the paradigms which contain these and other forms systematically arranged.

(3) It is not to be supposed that a long time must elapse before the beginner is ready to take hold of principles. On the contrary, he is taught important principles, and that, too, inductively, during the first hour's work. The three processes are all the while going on together. He is increasing the store of "facts" at his command, and, at the same time, learning from the facts thus acquired new principles, and applying these principles to the new forms continually coming to his notice. Great care must be exercised, however, that the correct order be followed. Let him attempt to learn no principle of which he has not had several illustrations. Let him be required to apply no principle the application of which he has not already learned from familiar cases.

(4) The memorizing of the "facts" of a language, before a knowledge of the principles has been acquired is, indeed, a piece of drudgery; yet not so great as is the memorizing of grammar without a knowledge of the "facts." Nor will it long remain drudgery; for very soon, the student will begin to see analogies, to compare this word with that, and, in short, to make his own grammar. From this time, there will be developed such an interest in the work, that all thought of drudgery will pass away.

The question is frequently asked, How is the first lesson given? A brief statement must suffice:—

The first word of Genesis I. 1 is written on the board, and the English equivalent of each consonant and vowel-sound indicated to the student. The word, as a whole, is then pronounced, and its meaning given. The student is called upon to pronounce it, and to give its meaning. The second word is taken up and treated in the same manner. Then the two words are pronounced together, and their meaning given. After this, each remaining word is considered; and with each new word a review of all the preceding words is made. When he has learned thus to pronounce the entire verse, and to give a Hebrew word when its English equivalent is named, the student is shown the "Notes" on pages 13, 14 of the "METHOD," where, for his private study, he will find, for substance, the aid already given orally. His attention is also directed to the "Observations," with most of which he has been made familiar by the previous work. He is now informed that at the following recitation he will be expected (1) to pronounce the

verse without hesitation from the pointed Hebrew (*Manual*, p. 7); (2) to pronounce it, and write it on the board, from the English translation (*Manual*, p. 18); (3) to pronounce it, and write it on the board from the unpointed text (*Manual*, p. 29); (4) to write the transliteration of it, as given in the "Notes" or in the *Manual*, p. 39. The absolute mastery of the verse is, therefore, the first thing. There will remain to be taken up, (1) the "Notes," for all of which the student is held responsible; (2) the "Observations," which he is expected to recall, at the suggestion of the word on which the observation is based; (3) the "Word-Lesson," which, at first, includes few words not contained in the verse or verses of the Lesson, and which is to be learned in such a manner that when the English word is pronounced, the Hebrew equivalent will be given; (4) the "Exercises," which are to be written on paper beforehand, copied on the board in the class-room, criticised by instructor and class, and corrected by each student on his paper.

The "Topics for Study" are intended to furnish a resumé of the more important points touched upon in the Lesson. By their use, a rapid and helpful review of the hour's work is accomplished.

In subsequent "Lessons," a "Grammar-Lesson" is assigned. In every case, however, the instructor should read and explain each reference to the class before asking them to prepare it.

The "Lessons" cover chapters I-VIII. of Genesis, and include a formal study of almost every important portion of the grammar, except the Accents, the Euphony of Vowels, the Euphony of Consonants, the Verb with Suffixes, the Irregular Nouns, and the Inflection of Feminine Nouns, to all of which, however, numerous allusions and references are made in the "Notes."

All the help possible is given the student in the first fifteen "Lessons." But from this point he is led gradually to rely more and more upon himself. The "Lessons" will be found to contain more, perhaps, than some classes can prepare for a single recitation, although this will depend largely upon the character of the class and the number of recitations during a week. It was deemed best, however, to make them thus, since it is an easy matter for the instructor to indicate that a certain portion of the exercises may be omitted. The author himself will feel inclined to require everything in the "Lessons."

Special attention is invited to the "Review-Lessons," in the study of each of which two or more recitations may profitably be spent.

The "METHOD" is understood to include also the "MANUAL," although the latter, for a sufficient reason, is paged separately, and given a title-page and preface of its own.

For the material contained in these Lessons, and for its arrangement, the author is indebted to no one. The book, as it now appears, presents the results of five years' experience, during which it has been his privilege to teach not less than five hundred men their first lesson in Hebrew.

Many valuable hints have been received from Mr. Frederic J. Gurney, by whom great assistance has been received in the work of the Correspondence School of Hebrew. He has also kindly helped in the preparation of manuscript for the printer, and in revising the proof-sheets. For similar service the author is indebted to Mr. C. E. Crandall, and to Rev. John W. Payne. To the latter credit is also due for his painstaking care in the typographical work of the book.

With a faith in the Inductive Method, which grows stronger every year, and with the hope that the time may soon come when many others shall have an equally strong faith in it, the author commits the "METHOD" to its friends.

W. R. H.

MORGAN PARK, September 1, 1885.

NOTE TO FOURTH EDITION.

Several corrections have been made, but no changes of any consequence. The author cannot but feel gratified that the "METHOD" has so well stood the practical test of the classroom. For suggestions and criticisms, to be used in the preparation of future editions, he will be under obligations.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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LESSON I.—GENESIS I. 1.¹

[To the student:—Let it be understood from the outset that nothing short of complete mastery, and that, of everything in the Lesson, will accomplish the end in view. Not a needless word or statement has been inserted. Let it be a matter of principle to do just what is assigned,—no more, no less.]

1. NOTES.

1. בְּרֵאשִׁית—b'rē'-šîth (two syllables)—*In-beginning*:

a. *Six letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א, called 'ālěph,² not pronounced, but represented by ' ; ש' (š, = sh); י (y), here silent after ׀; ת (th, as in *thin*).

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (e) under ב, pron. like *e* in *below*, see § 5. 6. a; ׀ (ē), like *ey* in *they*; י (i), like *i* in *machine*.

2. בָּרָא—bā-rā' (two syllables)—(he) *created*:

a. *Three letters*:—ב (b); ר (r); א (') called 'ālěph,² see above.

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:—Both ׀ (ā), like *a* in *father*.

3. אֱלֹהִים—'ēlō-hîm (two syllables)—*God* (literally *Gods*):

a. *Five letters*:—א ('); ל (l); ה (h); י (y), silent after ׀; ׀ (m).

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:—׀ (e), like *e* in *met*, quickly uttered, § 5.

6. c; ׀ (ō), like *o* in *note*; י (i), see 1. b.⁴

c. The accent ׀, with ׀, marks this word as the middle of the verse.

4. אֶת—'ēth—not translated, but represented in translation by).

5. הַשָּׁמַיִם—hăš-šā-mă-yîm (four syllables)—*the-heavens*:

a. *Five letters*:—ה (h); ש' (š, = sh), but ש' (with a dot in its bosom) is š doubled; ׀ (m) (written so at beginning or in middle of a word); י (y), not silent as before but like *y* in *year*; ׀ (m), written so at end of a word, § 3. 2.

b. *Four vowel-sounds*:—׀ (ă), like *a* in *hat*, § 5. 1; ׀, see 2. b; ׀ (ă); ׀ (i), like *i* in *pin*, § 5. 2.

¹ The text of Gen. 1:1 will be found on page 7 of the "Hebrew Manual," 2d ed.; the transliteration, on page 39; the translation, on page 18.

² This word is pronounced as if spelled Ah-lef, the *ah* having the sound of *a* in *father*.

³ References preceded by § are to the "Elements of Hebrew," 6th ed.

⁴ References without § are to preceding Notes in these Lessons.

c. The sign \neg under \beth is used arbitrarily in these Lessons to indicate the syllable which is to receive the accent when, as in this word, it is the penult.

6. $\beth\aleph$ —w'ēth (one syllable)—*and*—(, see 4 :

a. *Three letters*:— \beth (w), like *w* in *water*; \aleph ('); \beth (th).

b. *Two vowel-sounds*:— \neg (e), see 1. b; \neg (ē), see 1. b.

7. $\beth\aleph\aleph$ —hā-'ā-rēg (three syllables)—*the-earth* :

a. *Four letters*:— \beth (h); \aleph ('); \beth (r); \beth (g), like *ts* in *gets*, § 2. 7.

b. *Three vowel-sounds*:— \neg (ā); \neg (ā); \neg (ē), like *e* in *met*.

c. The accent \neg , under \aleph , marks this word as the end of the verse; the \neg is equivalent to a period.

2. OBSERVATIONS.

1. The letters in this verse are:—(1) \aleph , (2) \beth , (3) \beth , (4) \beth , (5) \beth , (6) \beth , (7) \beth , (8) \beth , (9) \beth , (10) \beth , (11) \beth , (12) \beth , (13) \beth .

2. The vowel-sounds:—(1) \neg , (2) \neg , (3) \neg , (4) \neg , (5) \neg , (6) \neg , (7) \neg , (8) \neg , (9) \neg .

3. To be carefully distinguished in pronunciation are:—

(1) \neg (e), \neg (e), \neg (ē), \neg (ē); (2) \neg (ä), \neg (ā); (3) \neg (Y), \neg (i).

4. Above the line, a dot is ô (as in *note*); below the line, it is ı̇

5. The Hebrew is written from right to left. [(as in *pin*).

6. The plural ending of masc. nouns is $\beth\aleph$ (îm), as in $\beth\aleph\aleph$ (lit., *Gods*); cf. the English *cherub-im*, and *seraph-im*.

7. $\beth\aleph$ ('ēth), not translatable, is a sign placed before the object of a verb, when that object is both direct and *definite*.

8. The preposition *in* (\beth) and the conjunction *and* (\beth) are never written separately, being always *prefixed* to the following word.

9. When it is desired to pronounce a letter *twice in succession*, the letter is written but *once*, and a dot inserted (see \beth) in its bosom.

10. The letter of the Definite Article (*the*) is \beth (h).

11. Most words are accented on the ultima; those which are accented on the penult, have, in this book, the sign \neg .

12. Every syllable begins with a consonant.

3. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i> | (5) בַּ <i>in</i> | (9) מִשַׁל ¹ <i>he-ruled</i> |
| (2) אָמַר ¹ <i>he-said</i> | (6) בָּרָא ¹ <i>he-created</i> | (10) רֵאשִׁית <i>beginning</i> |
| (3) הָאָרֶץ <i>the-earth</i> | (7) הֵּ, הֵּ the | (11) שָׁמַיִם <i>heavens</i> |
| (4) אֶת) | (8) וְ <i>and</i> | (12) שָׁמַר ¹ <i>he-kept</i> |

4. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *And-beginning*; (2) *And-heavens*; (3) *He-created*) (*the-earth and-*) (*the-heavens*; (4) *God kept* (Hebrew order: *kept God*)) (*the-heavens*; (5) *God (is)² in-heaven(s)*; (6) *God ruled* (Hebrew order: *ruled God*); (7) *In-beginning God said*; (8) *The (הֵּ)-beginning*; (9) *the (הֵּ)-God*; (10) *And-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English :—(1) וְהַשָּׁמַיִם; (2) שָׁמַר אֶת הָאָרֶץ; (3) אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמַיִם; (4) וְהָרֵאשִׁית; (5) אָמַר הָאֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters :—(1) שָׁמַר, (2) אָמַר, (3) מִשַׁל, (4) בַּ, (5) וְ, (6) הַשָּׁמַיִם, (7) בָּרָא, (8) וְאֵת, (9) אֱלֹהִים, (10) הָאָרֶץ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters :—(1) lā, (2) lāš, (3) hīl, (4) bē, (5) rā, (6) yīm, (7) īm, (8) l°, (9) l°, (10) lē.

5. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The sounds represented by the letter *e* as variously printed.
- (2) The plural ending; the preposition *in*; the conjunction *and*.
- (3) The sign אֶת; the method employed to indicate the doubling of a letter.
- (4) The article; the usual place of the accent; the difference between מ and ׀.

¹ A verb in the past tense 3d person singular masculine.

² Parentheses () enclose words which are not to be rendered into Hebrew.

LESSON II.—GENESIS I. 2a.

1. NOTES.

8. וְהָאָרֶץ—w'hā-'ā-rēç—*and-the-earth*: see 7, preceding Lesson.

9. הָיְתָה—hā-y'ēthā (two syllables)—(she) *was*:

a. 1st syllable, הָ (hā), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syllable, יְתָה (y'ēthā); the final ה is silent, as always at the end of a word; the ך is a vowel-sound, but not a vowel, and goes with what follows.

c. The sign ך with ך indicates a secondary accent, § 18.

10. תְּהוֹ—thō-hû (two syllables)—(a)-*desolation*:

a. 1st syl., ת (th), ך (ō, not ô), ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

b. 2d syl., ה (h), ך (û), like oo in *tool*, ends in a vowel-sound, § 26. 1.

11. וַבְּהוֹ—wā-bhō-hû (three syllables)—*and-(a)-waste*:

a. ב is not ב (ב), but bh, pronounced like v in *vote*.

b. Each syllable ends in a vowel-sound (ā, ō, û), § 26. 1.

12. וַחֹשֶׁךְ—w'hō-šekh (two syllables)—*and-darkness*:

a. ך (w); ח (h), a harsh h-sound, § 2. 3; שׁ (š, =sh); ך (kh), like k in *book*.

b. ך (ē); the ך over שׁ serves also for the vowel ō; ך (ë).

c. w'hō, ending in a vowel-sound, is an *open* syllable; šekh, ending in a consonant, is a *closed* syllable, § 26. 1, 2.

d. The ך in ך must be written, but has no sound.

13. עַל־פָּנָי—'āl+p'nê (two syllables)—*upon+faces-of*:

a. ע ('), not pronounced, called 'ā-yîn, § 2. 2; ל (l); פ (p); נ (n).

b. The ' after ך (ê) is silent, as was that after ך (î), see 1. b.

c. The sign - is the Hebrew hyphen, represented by +.

d. These two words, *upon* and *faces-of*, are pronounced as if one.

14. תְּהוֹם—th'hôm (one syllable)—*abyss*:

a. A syllable beginning with two consonants, but between them is the short e-sound described in § 5. 6. a.

b. The syllable ends in a consonant,—it is *closed*, § 26. 2.

c. As ' is silent after ך or ך, so ך is silent under ך (ô).

d. ך, see 3. c, preceding Lesson.

2. LETTERS AND VOWELS PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

י	ה	ב	ח	—	ֿ	ֿ
ה	ך	ס	נ	ֿ	ֿ	יֿ
ב	נ	א	י	ֿ	יֿ	ֿ
ע	ר	ץ	פ	ֿ	ֿ	ֿ
ש	ת	ו	ב	ֿ	וֿ	ֿ
ל	פ	מ	ה	וֿ	ֿ	ֿ

Suggestion.—Study this table until every sign has been mastered. It contains sixteen out of the twenty-two letters, and eleven out of the fifteen vowel-signs in Hebrew.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

13. New letters : (1) ב, (2) ח, (3) ך, (4) ע, (5) פ, (6) נ.

14. New vowels : (1) ך, (2) יֿ, (3) וֿ; but יֿ and וֿ (ê and ô) are pronounced just like ך and ך (ē and ō), the former having what is termed a *fuller* writing.

15. ך, called Š'wâ, is a vowel-sound, but is only a *half*-vowel.

16. While the conjunction *and* (ו) is usually written with Š'wâ (thus : ו), it is once written in this lesson ו (wā).

17. Syllables ending in a vowel-sound are called *open*; ending in a consonant, they are called *closed*.

18. Observe the difference between ב (b) and ב (bh); ח (h) and ח (h); א (') and ע ('); ו (w) and ו (û).

19. Observe that י is silent after ך or ך; ך, under ך or with a dot in it (י); ח, at the end of a word.

20. The Hebrew verbal inflection distinguishes *gender*.

21. While most Hebrew words are accented on the ultima, see Obs. 11, *four* words in this Lesson, out of *seven*, have the accent on the penult, as shown by the position of the sign ך.

22. The Hebrew says : *faces-of abyss*, not *faces of-abyss*; that is, the *first* of two words in the genitive relation suffers change, not, as in Latin or Greek, the *second*.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. § 2. 1—3, 6, 8, The pronunciation of א, ה, ע, ח, ש, ו.
2. § 3. 1, Order of writing; extended letters.
3. § 9. 1, and § 5. 6. α, Š*wâ, its representation and pronunciation.
4. § 26. 1, 2, Open and Closed Syllables.
5. § 49. 1, The ordinary writing of the conjunction
and (ו).

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (13) בָּהוּ waste | (16) חֹשֶׁךְ darkness | (19) פָּנִים faces |
| (14) הִיָּה he-was | (17) עַל upon | (20) תְּהוֹ תהו |
| (15) הִיָּתָה she-was | (18) פְּנֵי faces-of | (21) תְּהוֹם abyss |

Note.—The word for *waste*, when it stands by itself, is בָּהוּ (bō-hû), not בְּהוּ (bhō-hû); so we say תְּהוֹ (tō-hû) *desolation*, not תְּהוּ (thō-hû), and תְּהוֹם not תְּהוּם.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-beginning was (f.) the-earth*; (2) *Darkness was upon+the-earth*; (3) *Desolation (תְּהוֹ, not תְּהוּ) was (m.) upon+faces-of the-heavens*; (4) *Faces*; (5) *Faces-of abyss*; (6) *God ruled in(= over)-darkness*; (7) *God-of (אֱלֹהֵי) the-heavens*; (8) *God was in-beginning*; (9) *He-created)(the-earth and-)(the-heavens*; (10) *The-earth was (f.)*.

2. To be translated into English:—

חֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ וְעַל-פְּנֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם (1)

הָיָתָה הָאָרֶץ בְּחֹשֶׁךְ וְחֹשֶׁךְ הָיָה עַל-פְּנֵי תְּהוֹם (2)

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) פָּנִים, (2) הִיָּה, (3) אֱלֹהֵי, (4) הִיָּתָה, (5) תְּהוֹם, (6) תְּהוֹם, (7) תְּהוֹ, (8) תְּהוֹ, (9) בָּהוּ, (10) בָּהוּ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā, (2) hû, (3) hă, (4) hō, (5) hî, (6) hō, (7) hā, (8) nîm, (9) 'āl, (10) šekh, (11) pā, (12) šā.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Two ways of writing *and*. (2) The circumstances under which ' and ך are silent. (3) New letters and vowel-sounds. (4) Open and closed syllables. (5) The sign ׀; its representation and pronunciation. (6) Extended letters. (7) Words in the genitive relation.

LESSON III.—GENESIS I. 2b, 3.

1. NOTES.

15. וְרוּחַ—w'rû(ă)h (one syllable)—*and-spirit-of*:

- a. Three consonants:—ו (w), ר (r), ח (h) the harsh *h*-sound.
- b. The conjunction *and* (ו) written with Š'wâ, § 49. 1; ך = ŭ, as *oo* in *fool*; the ׀ (ă) to be pronounced *before* the ח, and not after it.
- c. This word is treated as having but one syllable, the ' and ă not counting as full vowels.

16. מְרַחֶפֶת—m'ră-hé-phěth (three syllables)—*brooding*:

- a. פ is *ph*, (= *f*), while פ is *p*; cf. ב *bh* (= *v*) and ב *b*, § 12. 1. N.
- b. מְ open syllable, ח open, פֶת closed, § 26. 2.
- c. ה indicates that the form is a participle; ת, that it is feminine.

17. הַמַּיִם—hă-mā-yîm (three syllables)—*the-waters*:

- a. מ = *m*, מ = *mm*: a point in a letter preceded by a full vowel indicates doubling, and is called Dāghěš-forte, § 13. 1, cf. שׁ (5. a).
- b. The ' here precedes ׀ and begins the syllable, and so is sounded (as *y* in *year*).
- c. The article *the* is ה, with ׀ under it and Dāghěš-forte in the following consonant; cf. הַשָּׁמַיִם (5), § 45. 1.
- d. The accent ׀ indicates the end of the verse; ; always follows this accent.

18. וַיֹּאמֶר—wäy-yô'-mër—(three syllables)—and-(he)-said, §§ 26. 1, 2, 3; 13. 1:

- a. The root of this form is אָמַר ('ā-mär) *he-said*, § 55. 1, 2.
- b. The prefixed ׳ indicates the future, וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*.
- c. The conjunction (ו) connects this sentence with the preceding, and also makes the *future* (*he-will-say*) = a *past* (*and-he-said*). This seeming anomaly will be explained later; it is sufficient here to learn that אָמַר = *he-said*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *he-will-say*; וַיֹּאמֶר = *and-he-said*.

19. יִהְיֶה—y'hî+—*shall-be* (or *let-be*), §§ 10. 1; 26. 1; 17. 1:

- a. The first ׳ indicates the future as in וַיֹּאמֶר. [§ 27. 1.
- b. The ף being only a *half-vowel*, this word has but one syllable,
- c. The root of this form is הָיָה *he-was*; cf. הִיאָה (9) *she-was*.

20. אֹר—ôr—*light*, §§ 5. 5; 26. 2:

- a. א has no sound, but is represented by ׳, § 2. 1.
- b. ך, with a point over it, unites with the point, as in תהום (14).

21. וַיְהִי—wä-y'hî+—*and-(there)-was*, § 17. 1:

- a. The conjunction here, as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), not merely *connects*, but *converts* the future (*shall be*) into a past (*was*).
- b. The conjunction in וַיֹּאמֶר was ן, but here it is ך, the Dāghēš-forfe having been rejected.
- c. The sign (י) with = indicates a secondary accent, cf. 9. c, § 18. 1.

2. WORDS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY FOR EXAMINATION.¹

הִיאָה	יְהִי	תְהוֹם	בְּהוּ	אֱלֹהִים	מִים
וַיֹּאמֶר	בָּרָא	אֹר	רוּחַ	הַשָּׁמַיִם	הַמַּיִם
וַיֹּאמֶר	עַל	תְּהוֹ	פְּנֵי	מִרְחֶפֶת	
יְהִי	אֵת	חֶשֶׁךְ	וְהָאָרֶץ	בְּרֵאשִׁית	

¹ Examine, pronounce aloud, translate, and master these words.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

23. The sign of the feminine gender is the letter ת.
24. פ = *p*, but פּ = *ph* (= *f*); ב = *b*, but בּ = *bh* (= *v*).
25. A syllable closing with Dāghēš-forte is called *sharpened*. All *sharpened* syllables are, of course, *closed* syllables.
26. The prefix ' marks the *future* (3 masc. sing.).
27. ׀ connects, but ׀-, a stronger form, connects and *converts*.
28. Roots have *three* letters (see אָמַר *he said*, בָּרָא *he created*), all other letters are prefixes or suffixes.
29. The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, ר, causing many seeming irregularities in the forms of words, deserve special attention. [vowel.]
30. Dāghēš-forte¹ is in every case immediately preceded by a
31. The vowel of *open* syllables is long, of *closed*, short; of accented syllables it may be either long or short.
32. The letter of the article is ה; its vowel is regularly =; it usually has D. f.² in the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed. But note ה, in הָאָרֶץ.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew" the following sections:—

1. Under § 4. 1, The gutturals א, ה, ח, ע, and ר, cf. Obs. 29.
2. § 13. 1, Dāghēš-forte, cf. Obs. 30.
3. § 28. 1, 2, Quantity of vowels in syllables, cf. Obs. 31.
4. § 47. 1, The writing of the preposition ב (*in*).

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (22) אֹר light | (25) וַיֹּאמֶר and-he-said | (28) מְרַחֶפֶת brooding |
| (23) אִישׁ man | (26) וַיְהִי and-(there)-was | (29) רָאָה he-saw |
| (24) מַיִם waters | (27) יְהִי let-(there)-be | (30) רוּחַ spirit |

¹ The *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in *father*; the *e* like *ey* in *they*. The main accent is on the syllable *ghes*.

² D. f. = Daghes-forte.

Notes.—(1) אֹר means *light* or *light-of*; אִישׁ, *man* or *man-of*; רוּחַ, *spirit* or *spirit-of*; (2) The word for *waters* is מַיִם, but at the end of the verse, where the voice rests upon the word, it is written מַיִם.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Darkness (was)¹ upon+the-waters, and-upon+(the)-faces-of the-earth*; (2) *In-beginning (the) spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+the-waters*; (3) *God saw (the) heavens, and-(the)-waters*; (4) *(The)-man-of God, (the)-light-of the heavens*; (5) *And-he-said, he-said, he-will-say; he-was, she-was, let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *he-saw, he-created, he-was*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַפְּנִים; (2) בְּאוֹר; (3) הָאָרֶץ; (4) הָאִישׁ; (5) הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) וְאִישׁ; (7) וְרוּחַ; (8) מַיִם; (9) הַמַּיִם; (10) הָאוֹר; (11) וְהָאוֹר.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) רָאָה, (2) אִישׁ, (3) יְהִי, (4) מַיִם, (5) פֶּתַח, (6) וְרוּחַ, (7) אוֹר, (8) יְהִי.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) šîth, (2) rû, (3) nê, (4) yîm, (5) îš, (6) m'râ, (7) m'ră, (8) šăl, (9) măr, (10) hăm.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Prep. ב. (2) Gutturals. (3) Quantity of vowels in syllables. (4) Dāghēš-for-te. (5) Sign of the feminine. (6) Sign of the participle. (7) Writing of the article. (8) Sign of the future. (9) Root. (10) י and ך. (11) Sharpened syllable.

LESSON IV.—GENESIS I. 4.

1. NOTES.

22. וַיֵּרָא—wăy-yār' (two syllables)—*and-(he)-saw*, cf. 18. c, 21. a :
a. The conjunction ך, forming, with י, a sharpened syllable, § 26. 3.
b. The letter י indicates the future, יֵרָא = *he-will-see*, cf. 18. b.

¹ Words in parentheses are not to be rendered in Hebrew.

c. Š'wâ under ך silent, § 11.; א here without force, § 43. 1. R. 1.

23. אֶת-הָאֹר—'ěth+hā-'ôr (three syllables)—(+*the-light*:

a. In v. 1 אֶת is an *accented* closed syl.; here *un*-accented, because joined by Măqqēph to following word, § 17. 1; hence ׀ (ē) becomes ׀ (ě), § 36. 1. a.

b. Article here is ה, as in הָאֹר; but cf. •ה in הַשָּׁמַיִם, הַמַּיִם.

c. 1st syl., unaccented closed; 2d, unac. open; 3d, accented closed, § 28. 1, 2.

d. The o is ô, not ô, same sound, but different value, § 7. 4.

24. כִּי-טוֹב—kî+ţôbh (two syllables)—*that+good* :

a. Three consonants: כ (k), cf. כ (kh); ט (ţ), cf. ת; ב (bh).

b. Two unchangeable vowels: י (î), י (ô), § 30. 7. Notes 1, 2.

c. On the use of letters to indicate vowel-sounds, § 6. 2, 3.

25. וַיַּבְדֵּל—wăy-yăbh-dêl—*and-(he)-caused-to-divide*, § 28. 1, 2:

a. ך (d) a new letter; without the dot (ך), it is *dh* (= *th* in *the*).

b. 1st and 2d syl's unaccented closed (*short* vowel); 3d, accented closed (*long* vowel).

c. Š'wâ under כ is silent, and is called a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.

26. בֵּין—bên—*between*, §§ 3. 2; 5. 3; 6. 3; 12. 1:

a. The letter *n* at the *end* of a word is written ן, not נ.

b. Both ê (י) and ē (י) are pronounced as *ey* in *they*.

c. The vowel here is unchangeable (ê), not changeable (ē).

d. There is a dot in ב, as there was in ב of בְּרֵאשִׁית.

27. וּבֵין—û-bhên—*and-between*, §§ 12. 1; 49. 2:

a. Before the labial ב, the word for *and* is written ו.

b. Note that *between* is bên, but *and-between* is û-bhên.

28. הַחֹשֶׁךְ—hă-ḥō-šěkh—*the-darkness*; (cf. 12. a, b, c):

a. The article in this case is ה; not •ה, nor ה.

b. Three syllables, first and second ending in a vowel, third, in a consonant.

c. Note that ה appears to be an unaccented open syllable with a short vowel.

2. THE OCCURRENCE OF ASPIRATES IN GENESIS I. 1-4.

בְּרֵאשִׁית	ב (<i>b</i> , not <i>bh</i>) follows nothing; ת (<i>th</i>) follows <i>î</i> .
בְּרָא	ב (<i>b</i> , not <i>bh</i>) follows ת of the preceding word.
אֶת	ת (<i>th</i> , not <i>t</i>) follows the vowel-sound <i>ē</i> .
הִתְהַוָּה	ת (<i>th</i> , not <i>t</i>) follows the vowel-sound <i>ṭ</i> .
תְּהוּ וְהוּ	ת (<i>th</i>) follows <i>ā</i> of preceding word; ב (<i>bh</i>) follows <i>ā</i> .
עַל-פָּנָי	פ (<i>p</i>) follows the consonant ל.
תְּהוֹם	ת (<i>th</i>) follows the vowel-sound <i>ê</i> of preceding word.
מִרְחָפֹת	פ (<i>ph</i> (= <i>f</i>) not <i>p</i>) follows <i>ě</i> ; ת (<i>th</i>) follows <i>ě</i> .
כִּי-טוֹב	כ (<i>k</i> , not <i>kh</i>) follows ר; ב (<i>bh</i>) follows <i>ô</i> .
וַיִּבְרָא	ב (<i>bh</i>) follows <i>ä</i> ; ד (<i>d</i> , not <i>dh</i>) follows the consonant ב.
בֵּין	ב (<i>b</i>) follows the preceding consonant ם.
וּבֵין חֵשֶׁךְ	ב (<i>bh</i> (= <i>v</i>)) follows the vowel-sound ו; ך (<i>kh</i>) fol. <i>ě</i> .

3. OBSERVATIONS.

33. Six letters, called *aspirates*, have two sounds: ב *b*, ב *bh* (= *v*); ג¹ *g*, ג *gh*; ד *d*, ד *dh*; כ *k*, כ *kh*; פ *p*, פ *ph*; ת *t*, ת *th*.

34. Their *original* sound was the hard one, *b, g, d, k, p, t*; it was indicated by a point called *Dāghēš-lene*.

35. These letters receive this point whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel-sound, i. e., a vowel or vocal *Š'wâ*.

36. This lesson has two new letters: ט (*ṭ*), pronounced like ת; and ד (*d*).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

Learn in the "Elements of Hebrew," the following sections:

1. § 12. 1, and Note, Aspirates and *Dāghēš-lene*.
2. § 17. 1, 2, Māqqēph; long vowel shortened.
3. § 45. 1, The usual form of the Article.
4. Under § 4. 1, The labials: ב, ו, מ, פ.

¹ This letter is introduced here, in order to complete the list.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (31) בֵּין <i>between</i> | (34) וַיֵּרָא <i>and-he-saw</i> | (37) לָקַח <i>he-took</i> |
| (32) וְ <i>and</i> | (35) כִּי <i>that</i> | (38) נָתַן <i>he-gave</i> |
| (33) וַיַּבְדֵּל <i>and-he-caused-
to-divide</i> | (36) טוֹב <i>good</i> | (39) שֵׁם <i>name</i> |

Note.—The root of וַיַּבְדֵּל is בָּדַל *divide*; the root of וַיֵּרָא is רָאָה *see*; שֵׁם = either *name*, or *name-of*.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And-saw God* (*the-heavens and*) (*the-earth and*) (*the-waters*); (2) *The-light the-good* (= the good light); (3) *Good light* (in Heb., *light good*) *was upon the-earth*; (4) *In-beginning* (was) *darkness*; *God created light*; *and-he-caused-to-divide between light and-between darkness*; (5) *God gave* (*+the-light*); (6) *He-gave the-light the-good* (= the good light); (7) *Name, the-name, (the) name-of God*; (8) *Between the-heavens and-between the-earth*; (9) *He-took* (a) *good name* (Heb. order, *name good*).

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאֵר הַטוֹב; (2) הַשֵּׁם הַטוֹב; (3) הַחֹשֶׁךְ וְהָאֵר; (4) הָאֱלֹהִים הַטוֹב; (5) בְּשֵׁם הָאֱלֹהִים; (6) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַמִּים; (7) וַיֵּרָא אֶת-הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) לָקַח, (2) שֵׁם, (3) נָתַן, (4) הַטוֹב, (5) בְּשֵׁם, (6) וַיַּבְדֵּל, (7) בֵּין, (8) וַיֵּרָא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) bēn, (2) dēl, (3) bēn, (4) dēl, (5) tōbh, (6) ḥō, (7) thōhû, (8) 'ôr, (9) bōhû, (10) bhên, (11) dhēl, (12) khî.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Three ways of writing *and*. (2) Three ways of writing *the*. (3) Măqqēph. (4) Gutturals. (5) Labials. (6) Dāghēš-lene. (7) Aspirates. (8) Sign of feminine, of participle. (9) Open, closed, and sharpened syllables. (10) Difference between ō and ô, ē and ê. (11) ם, (12) Plural ending.

LESSON V.—GENESIS I. 5.

1. NOTES.

29. וַיִּקְרָא—wăy-yîq-rā'—*And-(he)-called*, § 26. 1, 2, 3:

a. On וּ, see 18. c; on י see 18. b; wăy, a sharpened syl.

b. ק (q), a new consonant pronounced like כ (k), not qu; § 2. 4.

c. The ׀ under ק is silent,— a syllable-divider, § 11. 1.

d. וַיִּקְרָא *he-will-call*; קָרָא *he-called*, cf. בָּרָא *he-created*.

30. לָאוֹר—lā'ôr—to-the-light, § 28. 1, 2:

a. ל the preposition *to*, with ׀, the vowel of article, § 47. 4.

b. ם is ô, not õ; it is from a+w, אֹר = אָוֶר, § 30. 7.

c. *Light* = אֹר; *the-light* = הָאֹר; *to-the-light* = (not לְהָאֹר) לָאוֹר, ה of the article being dropped out, § 45. R. 3.

31. יוֹם—yôm—*day*; ô (= a+w), not õ; for יוֹם § 30. 7; the combination of a+w always gives ô.

32. וְלַחֹשֶׁךְ—w'ă-lă-hō-šěkh—and-to-the-darkness:

a. Four words: (1) וְ *and*, (2) לַ *to*, (3) חֹשֶׁךְ *the*, (4) חֹשֶׁךְ *darkness*.

b. ה of article elided and its vowel (ă) given to לַ, § 45. R. 3.

c. First syl. (w'ă) is unaccented open, but with a *short* vowel, contrary to § 28. 1. The fact is D. f. is understood in ח, which, being a *guttural*, cannot receive it, § 14. 3. N. 1.

33. קָרָא—qā-rā'—*he-called*, § 55. 1. 2:

a. This is the simple stem or root of the verb.

b. א, as always at the end of a word, is quiescent, § 43. 1. a.

c. This word would regularly be accented on the ultima. It is קָרָא here because of the acc. syl. לַ immediately following.

34. לַיְלָה—lă-y'lā—*night*, § 24. 2, and N. 1:

a. ה is not a cons., but used merely to represent the prec. ׀, § 6. 1.

b. י and its Š'wā belong to the second syl.; the ׀ is *initial*, § 10. 1.

c. Both ׀'s are *tone-long* (ā), not naturally long (â).

35. וַיְהִי־עֶרֶב—wă-y'hî+ĕ-rěbh—and-(there)-was+evening:

a. The first syl. (wă) is unac. and ends with a vowel, but it is not a *long* vowel; hence it is not an *open*, but a *half-open* syl.; there

- should be a D. f. in י, but it has been lost, § 26. 4 and N.; § 28. 4; § 14. 2.
- b. The vertical line with — is called Méthěgh; it is a secondary accent written upon the second syl. before the principal accent, § 18. 1.
- c. The — under י is tone-long é,¹ not short ě, § 31. 2. b.
- d. The unaccented closed syl. rěbh has a short vowel.

36. וַיְהִי־בֹקֶר—wǎ-y'hi+bhō-qěr—and-(there)-was+morning:

- a. On the half-open syl. and on Méthěgh see 35. a, b.
- b. On the connective Măqqēph represented by +, § 17. 1.
- c. The — is ō (tone-long), not ô (naturally long), § 31. 4. b.

37. אֶחָד—'é-hādh—one:

- a. The — is tone-long é, (cf. 35. c), not short ě, § 33. 6.
- b. The י is *dh*, like *th* in *the*, not *d*, which would be ד.

2. TABLE OF WORDS CONTAINING LONG VOWELS.

1. Words with tone-long ā : בָּרָא, לֵילָה, קָרָא, יִקְרָא, etc.
2. Words with tone-long ē : יִבְרָל, אֵת.
3. Words with naturally long ê : פָּנֵי, בֵּין.
4. Words with tone-long ō : תָּהוּ, חִשָּׁךְ, בִּקֶּר, בָּהוּ.
5. Words with naturally long ô : זֶם, טוֹב, אֹר.
6. Words with tone-long é : עֶרֶב ('é-rěbh), אֶחָד ('é-hādh).

R. The o of וַיֹּאמֶר and of אֱלֹהִים is ô, not ō, although not written י.

3. OBSERVATIONS.

37. Tone-long vowels are vowels which are long because of their proximity to the tone; i. e., being originally short, they have become long through the influence of the accent.

¹ This vowel is a difficult one to understand; keep this instance in mind; a fuller explanation will be given later. It is pronounced like *e* in *men*, i. e., a trifle longer than *e* in *met*.

38. Naturally long vowels are vowels which are long, generally, because of the contraction of two distinct elements, e. g., $a + w$ or $a + u = \hat{o}$, $a + i$ or $a + y = \hat{e}$.

39. Tone-long vowels are, generally, indicated only by the vowel-sign.

40. Naturally long vowels are generally, but not always, indicated by a vowel-sign and also by a vowel-letter, e. g., \bar{o} is \bar{o} , but \hat{o} is \hat{o} ; \bar{e} is \bar{e} , but \hat{e} is \hat{e} .

41. Tone-long vowels, if the tone changes, are liable to change; but naturally long vowels are unchangeable.

42. The tone-long \acute{e} , which always comes from \check{a} , is especially worthy of note.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. § 8, | The names of the vowels. |
| 2. §§ 45. R. 3; 47. 4, | The article after a preposition. |
| 3. § 55. 1, 2, | The root of a verb. |
| 4. § 58. 1, 2. a and N. 1, | The simple verb-stem; its name. |
| 5. § 30. (opening words), also
Notes 1 and 2 under § 30.
7, | The naturally long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their writing, (3) their character. |
| 6. § 31. (opening words), also
Note 1 under 4, | The tone-long vowels,—(1) their origin, (2) their number, (3) their writing, (4) their character. |

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| (40) אֶחָד \acute{a} <i>one</i> | (43) וִיכָרָא \acute{e} <i>and-he-called</i> | (46) עָרַב \acute{e} <i>evening</i> |
| (41) בֹּקֶר \acute{e} <i>morning</i> | (44) יָיֵשֶׁב \acute{e} <i>he-sat, dwelt</i> | (47) קוֹל \acute{e} <i>voice</i> |
| (42) יוֹם \acute{e} <i>day</i> | (45) לַיְלָה \acute{e} <i>night</i> | (48) קָרָא \acute{e} <i>he-called</i> |

Note.—The word for *night* is לַיְלָה, but in the middle of the verse it is written and pronounced לַיְלָה.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-(the)-beginning-of the-day God called morning; to-(the)-beginning-of the-night God called evening*; (2) *In-day one God created)(the-light*; (3) *God created)(the-light and-he-called to-the-light day*; (4) *The good day* (Heb., *the-day the-good*); (5) *(The)-name-of the-light (is) day, and-(the)-name-of the-darkness (is) night*; (6) *Heavens, the-heavens, to-the-heavens, in-the-heavens*; (7) *Earth, the-earth, in-the-earth, to-the-earth, and-to-the-earth*; (8) *(The)-voice-of God*; (9) *Day and-night*; (10) *The-waters, in-the-waters*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּקוֹל; (2) לְאֹר; (3) בֵּין הַיּוֹם; (4) בְּאַרְצָן; (5) לְשָׁמַיִם; (6) בַּיּוֹם; (7) וּלְאֹר; (8) בֵּין הַיּוֹם; (9) וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה; (10) יֹשֵׁב אֱלֹהִים בְּשָׁמַיִם.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) קוֹל, (2) יֹשֵׁב, (3) יוֹם, (4) אַחֲרָה, (5) עֶרֶב, (6) אֹר, (7) בֵּין, (8) קִרְאָה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) lām, (2) lām, (3) lēm, (4) lôm, (5) lôm, (6) lēm, (7) lêm, (8) yîq, (9) bēn, (10) rēbh, (11) y'la.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Root. (2) Simple verb-stem. (3) Names of vowel-signs. (4) Article after a preposition. (5) Naturally long vowels. (6) Tone-long vowels. (7) The vowel é. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lene. (10) Half-open syllable.

LESSON VI.—GENESIS I. 6.

1. NOTES.

38. וַיֹּאמֶר—wāy-yô'mēr—and-(he)-said (see N. 18):

a. Syllables: (1) sharpened, (2) open, (3) closed.

b. Vowels: (1) Pāthāh, (2) Hôlēm, (3) Š'ghôl.

c. א, though a letter, has here no consonantal force; hence it has no Š'wâ under it; it is quiescent, § 11. 2. R.

39. אֱלֹהִים—'lô-hîm—God (see N. 3):

- a. Only two syllables: (1) open, (2) closed.
 b. Vowels: (1) Hôlēm, (2) Hîrēq; Hāṭēph-Š'ghôl (⌒), though a vowel-sound, is only a half-vowel.
 c. While ⌒ is simple Š'wâ, ⌒ is a compound Š'wâ, § 9. 1, 2.
 d. A word has only as many syllables as it has full vowels, § 27. 1.

40. רָקִיעַ—rā-qî(ă)—*expanse*; cf. רוּחַ *spirit* (15):

- a. Syl's: (1) open, (2) closed; vowels: (1) Qāmēç, (2) Hîrēq.
 b. The ⌒ under ף is not treated as a vowel; it is called Pāthăh-furtive, because in pronunciation it steals in before its consonant, cf. רוּחַ = rû(ă)h, not rû-hă. Though pronounced, it is merely a transition-sound, inserted for euphony, §§ 27. 1; 42. 2. d.

41. בְּתוֹךְ—b'thōkh—*in-midst-of*, §§ 12. 1; 11. 2. a:

- a. ב has Dāghēš-lene, but ת has none.
 b. The only full vowel is ı (= ô), which is unchangeable.
 c. This word means *in-midst-of*, not *in-midst*.

42. הַמַּיִם—hām-mā-yīm—*the-waters*, §§ 13. 1; 26. 3; 45. 1:

- a. The ⌒ in last syl. (unac. closed) must be ı, not î, § 28. 2.
 b. Here ⌒ (1) indicates that the second syl. is accented, and also (2) marks the end of the clause, § 24. 2.

43. וְיָהִי—wî-hî—*and-let-(there)-be*:

- a. *Let-(there)-be* = וְיָהִי; *and* = ו; but וְיָהִי becomes וְיָהִי, since (1) when two Š'wâs stand together at the beginning of a word, ⌒ is inserted; and (2) ⌒ (ı) under ו fol. by ı (ıy) = î, § 49. N. 1; cf. the very different וְיָהִי = *and-(there)-was* (21).
 b. On the insertion of ⌒ see § 37. 1.

44. מַבְדִּיל—măbh-dîl—(a)-*causing-to-divide*, or *dividing*:

- a. A participle (shown by מ) from same root as וּמַבְדִּיל (25).
 b. Vowels: (1) Pāthăh, (2) Hîrēq; but ⌒ is a syllable-divider.
 c. ב (preceded by ⌒) *without*, ד (preced. by ב) *with* Dāghēš-lene.

45. מַיִם לַמַּיִם—mā-yīm lā-mā-yīm—*waters to-waters*:

- a. Vowel under מ in first word, ă; in second, ā; because the second word is the last in the verse, and so the voice rests upon

it and lengthens the vowel. Such a word is said to be *in pause*, § 38. 2.

- b. The prepositions sometimes take a tone-long ā, instead of ַ, when they are directly before the accented syllable, § 47. 5.
- c. לְמַיִם = *to-waters*; not *to-the-waters*, which would be לַמַּיִם; the stroke over מ marks the absence of Dāghēš-forte, § 16. 2.

2. WORDS WITHOUT POINTS OR VOWEL-SIGNS. GEN. I. 1—6.

אור	ב	ה	יאמר	כי, ל	פני, קרא
אחר	בהו	היתה	יברל	לילה	ראשית
אלהים	בין	ו	יהי, יום	מבריל	רקיע
ארץ	בקר	חשך	יקרא	מים	שמים
את	ברא	טוב	ירא	על, ערב	תהו

3. OBSERVATIONS.

43. This verse has *twenty-two* syllables,¹ of which twelve are closed, ten open; of the closed, two are *sharpened*.

44. This verse has *twenty-six* vowel-sounds: twenty-two full vowels, three Š'wās (two simple, one compound), one Pāthāh-*furtive*.

45. This verse has *forty-four* letters, of which *nine* are silent; of these nine, seven are י, one ם and one ם.

46. This verse has two silent Š'wās—syllable-dividers.

47. The accent ֿ (ʾAthnāḥ) is written only in the *middle* of a verse.

48. The accent ֿ (Šillûḳ) is written only at the *end* of a verse.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1—4, The Vowel-letters.

2. § 14. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Omission of D. f. from gutturals.

3. § 9. 1, 2, Simple and Compound Š'wā.

4. § 11. 1, 2. a, and Remark, The Syllable-divider.

¹ Let the student count the syllables and thus verify this statement.

5. WORD-LESSON.

- (49) מְבַדִּיל *dividing* (50) מַיִם *waters* (51) רָקִיעַ *expanse*

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Between the-waters and-between the-waters*; (2) *Between the-waters to-the-waters*; (3) *Between waters to-waters*; (4) *Waters, waters* (in pause), *to-the-waters* (in pause), *to-waters* (in pause); (5) *Let-(there)-be, and-let-(there)-be, and-(there)-was*; (6) *Expanse and-spirit*; (7) *Expanse, the-expanse, to-the-expanse*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֹר בַּיּוֹם; (2) חֹשֶׁךְ יְהִי אֹר וְיְהִי חֹשֶׁךְ; (3) טוֹב הָאֹר; (4) הַמַּיִם עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ; (5) רָקִיעַ וְיְהִי מְבַדִּיל לַמַּיִם, לַמַּיִם, בְּרָקִיעַ; (6) רָקִיעַ וְיְהִי מְבַדִּיל.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) חֹשֶׁךְ, (2) עָרַב, (3) יְבַדֵּל, (4) בָּתוֹךְ, (5) מְבַדִּיל, (6) רָקִיעַ.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) 'āl, (2) mā-yīm, (3) wî-hî, (4) dāl, (5) dēl, (6) dēl, (7) ḥādh, (8) dîl.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowel-sounds rep. by ' . (2) Vowel-sounds rep. by ך . (3) D. f. rejected from gutturals. (4) D. f. implied. (5) Compound Š'wâ. (6) Syllable-divider. (7) Simple verb-stem. (8) Gutturals and labials. (9) Dāghēš-lene. (10) Half-open and sharpened syllables. (12) Naturally long and tone-long vowels. (13) Māqqēph. (14) Quantity of vowels in syllables.

LESSON VII.—GENESIS I. 7, 8.

1. NOTES.

46. וַיַּעַשׂ—wāy-yā-'ās—and-(he)-made:

a. שׁ (s) is to be distinguished from שׁ (š), § 2. 6.

b. The ך is the same as in וַיֹּאמֶר (18), וַיִּקְרָא (21), וַיֵּרָא (22).

c. The root is עָשָׂה *he-made*; the future is יַעֲשֶׂה of which a shortened form is used with ך .

47. הָרָקִיעַ—hā-rā-qî(ă)'—*the-expanse*:

- a. The ־ is Pāthāḥ-furtive, cf. רוּחַ (rû(ă)ḥ); see 40. b.
- b. The article is הַ , hence *the-expanse* should be הָרָקִיעַ; but ר rejects D. f., and the prec. (short) ־ now standing in an open syllable becomes (long) ־ֿ , §§ 14. 3; 36. 2. b; 28. 1.
- c. The secondary accent is written on the second syllable before the tone, § 18. 1.
- d. The accent ֿ above ק and ע marks the end of a section; it is used only when the verse has *three* sections, § 24. 3.

48. אֲשֶׁר—'šēr (one syllable)—*which*, §§ 9. 2; 27. 1:

- a. The ֿ is the compound Š'wâ of the A-class (cf. ֿֿ , of the I-class); it is pronounced like *a* in *hat*, but much more hurriedly. It is only a *half*-vowel, and does not form a syllable.
- b. The Relative pron. does not vary for gender or number, § 53. 1.

49. מִתַּחַת—mīt-tă-ḥăth—*from-under* (for תַּחַת מֵן), § 48. 1:

- a. The final letter (*n*) of מֵן is assimilated, § 39. 1.
- b. A letter thus assimilated is represented by D. f., § 39. N.
- c. The point in ת is D. f., because it follows a vowel, § 13. 1.
- d. In this case the point is *also* Dāghēš-lene, since the sound doubled is *t*, not *th*, § 13. 2. N. 1.

50. לָרָקִיעַ—lā-rā-qî(ă)'—*to-the-expanse*, § 45. R. 3:

- a. רָקִיעַ *expanse*; הָרָקִיעַ *the-expanse*; לָרָקִיעַ *to-the-expanse*; וּלְרָקִיעַ *and-to-the-expanse*.

51. מֵעַל—mē-'ăl—*from-upon*:

- a. מֵן (*from*) assimilates its final consonant, see 49. a; but
- b. ע refuses D. f., and ֿ is heightened to ֿֿ , § 48. 2.

52. וַיְהִי־כֵן—wă-y'ḥî+khēn—*and-(it)-was+so*:

- a. ֿ with ֿֿ is Méthēgh, second syl. before tone, § 18. 1.
- b. ֿ with ֿֿ is Šillûq, marking end of verse, § 24. 1. N.

53. שָׁמַיִם—šā-mā-yīm—*heavens*, cf. שָׁמַיִם of v. 1:

- a. There is ֿ under מ, instead of ֿֿ , because *in pause*, § 38. 2; the 'Athnāḥ (ֿֿ) is, next to Šillûq (ֿֿ), the strongest accent.

54. שְׁנִי—šē-nî—*second*: — tone-long, ē, not ê.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

רוח (2) ¹	לאור (5)	מן (7)	אור (3)	הִרְקִיעַ (7)
רָקִיעַ (6)	לְחִשָּׁךְ (5)	מִתַּחַת (7)	טוב (4)	לְרָקִיעַ (7)
לְרָקִיעַ (8)	לְרָקִיעַ (8)	מַעַל (7)	יום (5)	וַיְהִי־בֵן (7)

3. OBSERVATIONS.

49. Pāthāḥ-*furtive*, a mere transition-sound, does not form a syl.

50. The ה of the article is elided after the preposition ל (also ב).

51. The prep. *from* is *min*, but the *n* is often assimilated and represented by D. f.; if the following letter refuses D. f., the *i* is heightened to ē.

52. The naturally long ô, generally ĩ in Hebrew, does not change.

53. Where a verse has two sections, the end of the *first* is marked by ¯; the end of the *second* by ¯. If the verse has *three* sections, the end of the *third* is marked by S'ghōltā (־). In the use of the accents, we commence at the *end* of the verse, not at the beginning.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. § 45. 2, 3, | The article before strong and weak gutt'ls. |
| 2. § 122. 1, 2. c, 3—5, | Affixes for gender and number. |
| 3. § 123. (opening), 1, 2, | The absolute and construct states. |
| 4. § 24. 1—3, | The three most important accents. |

5. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (52) אֲשֶׁר <i>who, which</i> | (55) בֵּן <i>so</i> | (58) שָׁלַח <i>he-sent</i> |
| (53) וַיַּעַשׂ <i>and-he-made</i> | (56) מִן <i>from</i> | (59) שְׁנִי <i>second</i> |
| (54) יָם <i>sea</i> | (57) עָשָׂה <i>he-made</i> | (60) תַּחַת <i>under</i> |

¹ These numerals refer to the verse containing the word cited.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-waters which God made*; (2) *God (is) in-the-heavens and-upon the-earth*; (3) *The-waters (are) in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth (is) beneath (in Heb., from-under to) the-sea*; (5) *(A) second day*;¹ (6) *The-day the-second*¹ (= the second day); (7) *God sent (the light and-) (the-darkness*; (8) *From+the heavens to-the-earth*; (9) *Between the-sea and-between the-earth*; (10) *And-(it)-was+so*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) הָרְאִישִׁית; (3) וּבָיִם; (4) הַכְּמִים אֲשֶׁר בָּיִם; (5) הָאֹר הַשְּׁנִי; (6) מִן-הָאָרֶץ; (7) לְשָׁמַיִם; (8) בְּבִקְרָ וּבְעֶרֶב; (9) שָׁלַח אֶת-הַכְּמִים עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (10) עָשָׂה אֶת-הָרִקְקִיעַ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) שָׁלַח, (2) בֵּן, (3) בֵּן, (4) יָם, (5) עָשָׂה, (6) בֵּין, (7) פְּנִי, (8) שְׁנִי, (9) מֵעַל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kēn, (2) bēn, (3) 'ôr, (4) bō-hû, (5) mǎḥ, (6) 'āl, (7) 'āl, (8) 'ās, (9) mē, (10) bēn.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The three important accents. (2) The article before gutturals. (3) The prepositions ל and ב before the article. (4) The preposition *from*. (5) Assimilation. (6) The position of the attributive adjective. (7) The vowels ē and ê. (8) The vowels ō and ô. (9) Secondary accent. (10) Pāthăḥ-furtive. (11) Labials. (12) D. f. in an aspirate. (13) Gutturals and D. f. (14) Šillûq and Méthēgh. (15) Măqqēph.

LESSON VIII.—GENESIS I. 9, 10.

1. NOTES.

55. יִקְוּ—yîq-qā-wû—*Let-(or, shall)-be-collected*:

a. The ' indicates the *future*; י is the *plural-ending* of verbs.

¹ The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun; and, if the noun is definite, the adjective receives the article.

- b. The D. f. in ק is for an assimilated ך, which is the characteristic of a *passive* verb-stem; the ā under ק is euphonic.

56. הַמַּיִם—hām-mă-yīm—*the-waters*, see 17:

- a. מ has ׀, not ך as in v. 2, since it is not in *pause*.

- b. The article, written regularly with ā and D. f., § 45. 1.

57. אֶל—'ēl+—*unto*, with which compare לָ *to*.

58. מָקוֹם—mā-qôm—*place*:

- a. Tone-long ā, but naturally long ô, the former changeable, the latter unchangeable.

- b. The root is קוּם; מ is a prefix often used in noun-formation.

59. וְתִרְאָה—w'thē-rā-'é—and-(she)-*shall-be-seen*:

- a. Five letters, of which the root can have but *three*, § 55. 1; ך = *and*; ת (= *she*) is a prefix of the *future*, like ך, which = *he*.

- b. תִּרְאָה should be תִּרְאָה (with the same D. f. and ā which are in יָקוּן (55) above), for it is *passive*; but ר, a guttural, refuses D. f., and ך under ת is heightened to ē, as in מַעַל (51), § 48. 2.

- c. Cf. closely the following forms:—

3 masc. sg.	יָקוּן	יִרְאָה	<i>he-will-be</i> etc.
3 fem. sg.	תִּקְוָה	תִּרְאָה	<i>she-will-be</i> etc.
3 masc. pl.	יָקוּן	יִרְאוּ	<i>they-will-be</i> etc.

- d. This is the fourth case of ך = é (not ë), cf. מִרְחֶפֶת (16), עֵרֶב (35), אָחֵר (37); keep these in mind.

60. הַיֵּבֶשֶׁה—hăy-yăb-bā-šā—*the-dry* (land):

- a. Four syllables,—two sharpened, two open, § 26. 1. 3.

- b. Point in ב is D. f., yet also Dāghēš-lene, § 13. 2, and N. 1.

- c. The final ה stands for the prec. ā, just as ך stands for î, or ך for ô; cf. אֱלֹהִים and יוֹם.

61. לַיֵּבֶשֶׁה—lăy-yăb-bā-šā—*to-the-dry* (land), § 45. R. 3.

62. אֶרֶץ—'é-rēç—*earth*,—with article, הָאֶרֶץ, § 45. R. 2.

- a. another case of ך = é (59. d), like עֵרֶב (35).

63. וּלְמִקְוָה—û-l'mîq-wê—*and-to-collection-of*:

- a. And is here written וָ, § 49. 2; to is written, as usually, לָ.
 b. The root is קָוָה, whence the passive future 3rd plural יִקְווּ (55).
 c. The מ is the pref. used in noun-formation, cf. מְקוֹם (58. b).
 d. This noun (= collection-of) is in the construct state, § 123. 2.

64. יָמִים—yām-mîm—seas :

- a. The sing. is יָם, from which the plural differs in that a D. f. appears in מַ, and the changeable ā is shortened to ă.
 b. יָמִים (= yām-mîm) would be an impossible form, § 28. 2, 3; just as, on the other hand, מְקוֹם (= mǎ-qôm) would be impossible, § 28. 1.

2. HEBREW-ENGLISH WORD-REVIEW.*†

רֵאשִׁית ⁴²	מִבְדִּיל ³²	יְהִי ²¹	בָּקָר ¹¹	אוֹר ¹
רוּחַ ⁴³	מַיִם ³³	יוֹם ²²	בָּרָא ¹²	אֲחֵר ²
רִקְעַי ⁴⁴	מִן מַיִם ³⁴	יָמִים ²³	הַיָּה ¹³	אֵל ³
שָׁמַיִם ⁴⁵	מִקְוֵה ³⁵	יַעֲשֶׂה ²⁴	הִתְהַיָּה ¹⁴	אֱלֹהִים ⁴
שְׁנֵי ⁴⁶	מְקוֹם ³⁶	יִקְווּ ²⁵	וַיְהִי ¹⁵	אֶרֶץ ⁵
תְּהִי ⁴⁷	מִרְחַפֶּת ³⁷	יִקְרָא ²⁶	חִשָּׁךְ ¹⁶	אֲשֶׁר ⁶
תְּהוֹם ⁴⁸	עַל ³⁸	יִרְאֶה ²⁷	טוֹב ¹⁷	אֵת אֵת ⁷
תוֹךְ ⁴⁹	עֶרֶב ³⁹	כִּי ²⁸	יֵאמֶר ¹⁸	בִּי ⁸
תַּחַת ⁵⁰	פָּנָי ⁴⁰	כֵּן ³⁰	יִבְדֵּל ¹⁹	בְּהוֹ ⁹
תִּרְאֶה ⁵¹	קִרְאֵה ⁴¹	לִלְהָ ³¹	יִבְשָׁה ²⁰	בֵּין ¹⁰

3. ENGLISH-HEBREW WORD-REVIEW.

⁴⁸ abyss	¹² created, he	⁴⁰ faces-of	³¹ night	¹³ the
¹⁵ and	¹⁶ darkness	³⁴ from	² one	²⁹ to
²¹ be, let	²² day	⁴ God	³⁶ place	⁵⁰ under

* Every word is accented on the ultima, unless the sign ֿ indicates that it is accented on the penult.

† Omitting the prepositions and the relative pronoun (in all eleven words), those that remain in this list, together with their related grammatical forms, occur in the Bible about 27000 times. This would make about one hundred and thirty pages, or about one tenth of the entire Old Testament.

⁴² beginning	⁴⁷ desolation	¹⁷ good	¹⁸ say, he will ³ unto
¹⁰ between	¹⁹ divide, he will ⁴⁵ heavens	²³ seas	³⁸ upon
³⁷ brooding	³² dividing	⁸ in	⁴⁶ second ⁶ which
²⁶ call, he will	²⁰ dry (land)	¹ light	²⁷ see, he will ¹⁴ was, she
⁴¹ called, he	⁵ earth	⁴⁹ midst-of	⁵¹ seen, let be ⁹ waste
²⁵ collected, let	³⁹ evening	¹¹ morning	³⁰ so ³³ waters
be	⁴⁴ expanse	²⁴ make, he	⁴³ spirit-of ⁷ (sign of ob-
³⁵ collection-of		will	²⁸ that ject)

4. WORD-LESSON.

- (61) אֶל- unto (65) מְקוֹה collection
 (62) יַבֵּשָׁה dry (land) (66) מְקוֹה collection-of
 (63) יָמִים seas (67) מְקוֹם place
 (64) יִקְוּ they-shall-be-collected (68) תִּרְאֶה she-shall-be-seen

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 18. 1, Méthëgh, on second syllable before tone.
 2. § 27. 1, 2, 3, Syllabication.
 Review.—§§ 5; 6; 9; 11. 2. *a* and Rem.; 12. 1; 13. 1; 14. 3 and N. 1, 2; 17. 1, 2; 24. 1—3; 26. 1—3; 28. 1, 2; 30. (opening words), 7, N. 1, 2; 31. (opening words), 4, N. 1; 45. 1 and Rem. 3, 2, 3; 47. 1, 4, 5; 49. 1, 2; 55. 1, 2; 58. 1, 2. *a* and N. 1; 122. 1, 2. *c*, 3—5; 123. 1, 2.
 Note.—The stem seen in בָּרָא, קָרָא, מִיֵּשַׁל, etc., is the simple active verb-stem, called Qāl, § 58. N. 1; the stem seen in יִקְוּ and תִּרְאֶה is the ordinary passive-stem, called Nīph'al (cf. § 61. 1 with § 75. R. 2).

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *In-the-place which* (is) *between heaven(s) and-between earth*; (2) *God will-be-seen upon+the-earth*; (3) *The-waters will-be-seen in-the-sea*; (4) *The-earth* (f.)

will-be-seen beneath (= from-under to) the-heavens; (5) The-waters shall-be-collected unto+place one; (6) In-the-waters and-in-the-seas; (7) The-collection; (8) (The) collection-of the-waters; (9) God created)(the-dry (land) and-)(the-seas.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) יָקוּוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ; (2) וּמָקוֹם; (3) וּלְאֹר; (4) וּלְיָמִים; (5) וּבְמָקוֹם; (6) וּמָקוֹם; (7) וּמַעַל, מַעַל, עַל; (8) יִרְאֶה הָאִישׁ; (9) יִרְאֶה הַשָּׁמַיִם.

3. To be corrected:—(1) הַמָּקוֹם, (2) וּבֵין, (3) אֲשֶׁר, (4) אֱלֹהִים, (5) וַיִּבְרָא, (6) מִתַּחַת, (7) יָמִים, (8) שָׁמַיִם.

4. To be written in English letters:—(1) אֶרֶץ, (2) אֶרֶץ, (3) תִּרְאֶה, (4) אַחֲרָה, (5) וּבְמָקוֹם, (6) יִקְוָה.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The sign of masc. sing. future, of fem. sing. future, of masc. pl. fut. (2) The characteristic of the *passive-stem*. (3) A use of Méthégh. (4) Final ה. (5) Use of מ in formation of nouns. (6) Various forms of ו conjunctive. (7) Words with the vowel é. (8) The words for *sea* and *seas*. (9) The position of the adjective when attributive. (10) The plural affixes of nouns. (11) The feminine affixes.

LESSON IX.—GENESIS I. II–I3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (2) אֱלֹהִים (3); (3) הָאָרֶץ (7); (4) אֲשֶׁר (48); (5) וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר (36); (6) וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב (35); (7) וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר (36); (8) יוֹם (31).

2. NOTES.

65. תִּרְשָׁא—tādh-šē'—(she)-shall-cause-to-spring-forth:

a. ת, as in תִּרְאֶה (59), = *she*, being the feminine prefix.

b. The ׀ under ר is a syllable-divider and silent, § 11. 1.

c. ר, ש, and א are the three root-letters; רִשָּׂא, cf. בָּרָא, קָרָא.

z. This stem is neither the simple nor the passive verb-stem, but a *causative* stem. It always has — under the preformative, i. e., under the letter which is prefixed to the root to designate person or gender; cf. **יְבַדֵּל** (25), which has — under י , and means *he-shall cause-to-divide*.

66. **דִּשָּׂא**—*dé-šě'*—*grass*, cf. the preceding root **דָּשָׂא** (65. c):

a. **ד** (preceded by **י**) = *d*; but **ד** (preceded by —) = *dḥ*.

b. This word, like **אֶרֶב**, **אֶרֶץ**, and others, has *é*.

67. **עֵשֶׂב**—*'ē-sěbh*—*herb*: **ב** = *bh* = *v*; **ש** = *s*, not *š* (*sh*).

68. **מִזְרִיעַ**—*māz-rî(ă)'*—*causing-to-seed*, root **זָרַע**:

a. A new letter ז ; *Pāthāḥ*-furtive under **ע**.

b. A participle, as shown by **מ**, cf. **מְבַדֵּל** (44), **מְרַחֵף** (16).

c. A causative form, as shown by — under the preformative.

69. **זָרַע**—*zé-rā'*—*seed*,—from the root **זָרַע**:

a. This word, like **אֶרֶב**, **אֶרֶץ**, has *é*.

70. **עֵץ**—*'ēṣ*—*tree-of*; **פֵּרִי**—*p'rî*—*fruit*.

71. **עֹשֶׂה פֵּרִי**—*'ô-sép p'rî*—*making fruit*:

a. The *ô*, here written over the right arm of **ש** (*s*), is naturally long.

b. The **ה**, like that in **הִרְאָה** is *é*, not *ě*.

c. The point in **פ** is D. f., because preceded by a full vowel (*é*); it therefore joins the two words together, § 15. 3.

d. **עֹשֶׂה** accented on penult because closely followed by a monosyllable, § 21. 1.

e. **עֹשֶׂה** is a participle (although without **מ**) from **עָשָׂה** *he-made*.

72. **לְמִינוּ**—*l'mî-nô*—*to-kind-his*:

a. The prep. **ל**, the noun **מִין**, and the suffix **י** (= *his*).

73. **זָרַעוּ-בּוֹ**—*zār-'ô+bhô*—*seed-his+in-him*:

a. **זָרַע** *seed*, but **זָרַעוּ** *his-seed*, the — being silent.

b. **י** is a pronominal suffix meaning *his* or *him*.

c. **בוֹ** is made up of **ב** the prep. *in*, and **י** the suffix *him*.

d. It is **בוֹ** (*bhô*) not **בּוֹ**, because of the prec. vowel-sound **י**.

e. **בּוֹ...אֲשֶׁר** = *which...in-him*; this is the idiom for *in which*.

74. וַתֵּצֵא—wāt-tô-ṣē'—*and-(she)-caused-to-go-forth*:

a. Wāw Conversive **וַ**, and the feminine prefix **ת** (= *she*).

b. The **י** is a contraction of **יַ** (*aw*); hence **וַתֵּצֵא** is for **וַתֵּצֵא**, which, like **וַתֵּשֶׂא**, has **־** under the pref. and is *causative*.

c. The root is **יָצָא**, which is for **יָצָא**, *he-went-forth*.

75. לְמִינֵהוּ—l'mî-nē-hû—*to-kind-his*:

a. An uncontracted form, with same meaning as **לְמִינוֹ**.

b. **הוּ** is the full form of suffix meaning *his* or *him*; **־** may, for convenience, be called a connecting vowel.

76. שְׁלִישִׁי—š'li-šî—*third*: cf. **שֵׁנִי** *second*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַתֵּשֶׂא , in wh.	ת = <i>she</i>	and ־ under ת	indic. a <i>causative</i> idea.
מְבַדֵּל , “	מ indic. a part.	and ־ under מ	“ “ “
יְבַדֵּל , “	י = <i>he</i>	and ־ under י	“ “ “
וַתֵּצֵא , “	ת = <i>she</i>	and י (= יַ)	“ “ “
מְזַרֵּעַ , “	מ indic. a part.	and ־ under מ	“ “ “

4. OBSERVATIONS.

54. There is in Hebrew (1) a simple verb-stem, (2) a *passive* verb-stem, and also (3) a *causative* verb-stem.

55. The characteristic of the passive stem is the letter **נ**, or a D. f. in the first radical representing **נ** assimilated.

56. The causative stem may be known by the **־** which always occurs under its preformative (**י**, **ת** or **מ**).

57. The name of the simple stem is Qāl, of the passive stem, Niph'al, of the causative stem, Hiph'il.

58. The letter **י** prefixed to verbal forms means *he*, the letter **ת** means *she*, while **מ** so prefixed indicates a participle. [is **י**.

59. The full form of the pron. suf. 3 m. sg. is **הוּ**, the short form

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 1, The names of the Hebrew letters.
 2. § 13. 2. and N. 1, Dāghēš-forse in aspirates.
 3. § 57. 1—3, Inflection.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (69) דָּשָׁא *grass* (73) מִין *kind, species* (77) פֶּרִי *fruit*
 (70) זֶרַע *seed* (74) עֵץ *tree* (78) שְׁלִישִׁי *third*
 (71) יָצָא *he-went-forth* (75) עֵשֶׂב *herb* (79) תְּרִישָׁא (see N.65)
 (72) מְזִרְעָא *seedling* (76) עֹשֶׂה *making* (80) תּוֹצֵא (see N.73)

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *To-the-tree making fruit* (there is) *seed according-to-its-kind*; (2) *The-seed which+in-it* (= in which) (is) *fruit*; (3) *The-day which+in-it* (is) *light*; (4) *The-earth shall-cause-to-go-forth* (the-grass and-)(the-seed and-)(the-herb and-)(the-tree; (5) *The-day the-third* (= the third day); (6) *The-fruit* (is) *in-the-seed, and-the-seed* (is) *in-the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַיּוֹם אֲשֶׁר מִים בּוֹ; (2) בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (3) הַכִּלְיָה אֲשֶׁר חֲשֶׁךְ בּוֹ; (4) וַיְהִי-דָשָׁא; (5) זֶרַע הָעֵץ; (6) עֵשֶׂב הָאֶרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) תְּרִישָׁא, (2) דָּשָׁא, (3) פֶּרִי, (4) בֵּין, (5) עֵץ, (6) עֹשֶׂה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) zé-rā', (2) dé-šě', (3) rū(ă)h, (4) khēn, (5) 'ô-sé, (6) tô-ṣē', (7) bhô, (8) wă-y'hî.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The characteristic of the Nîph'āl stem. (2) The characteristic of the Hîph'îl stem. (3) The origin and character of tone-long and naturally long vowels. (4) The sign of the participle. (5) The 3 sg. masc. pron. suffix. (6) The origin of ך in תּוֹצֵא. (7) The character of ׀ in עֹשֶׂה. (8) The D. f. Conjunctive. (9) What inflection includes. (10) The names of the Hebrew letters.

LESSON X.—GENESIS I. 14, 15.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) יְהִי (19); (2) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (3) בֵּין (26); (4) יוֹם (31); (5) לַיְלָה (34); (6) וַיְהִי־כֵן (52).

2. NOTES.

77. מֵאֲרֹת—m'ô-rôth—*luminaries*:

- a. Sing., מֵאֹר (like מָקוֹם *place*); but when the plur. ending ôth is added the tone moves one syllable, and the changeable ā becomes ִ, § 125. 1. a.
b. Both ô's are naturally long, tho' written defectively, § 6. 4. N. 2.
c. אֹר = *light*, but מֵאֹר = *luminary*; on this use of מ, see 63. c.

78. בִּרְקִיעַ—bî-r'qî(ă)'—*in-expanse-of*:

- a. Abs. רָקִיעַ (40); const. בִּרְקִיעַ, ִ becoming ִ, § 125. 3. a.
b. Before ר the prep. ב takes ִ instead of ִ, § 47. 2.
c. The syl. ב (bî) is not a closed syl.; nor yet an open one, since it has a short vowel. It may be called *half-open*, § 26. 4.
d. The Š'wâ under ר is called *medial*, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.

79. לְהַבְדִּיל—l'hăbh-dîl—*to-cause-to-divide*:

- a. An infinitive; the prefix ה shows it to be *causative* (Hîph'il).
b. D. l. in ה because it does not immediately follow a vowel-sound.

80. וַיְהִי—w'hā-yû—*and-they-shall-be*:

- a. הָיָה = *he-was*; הָיְתָה = *she-was*; הָיוּ = *they-were*.
b. But ו connects this with what precedes, and likewise converts the *past* tense into a *future*; cf. with this the form of the conjunction (ו-) which converted a *future* into a *past*. see 18.

81. לְאֹתוֹת—l'ô-thôth—*for-signs*:

- a. Sing. אֹת or אוֹת; plur. אֹתוֹת, by the addition of ôth, § 122. 3.
b. Both vowels are naturally long (ô), written defectively.

82. וּלְמוֹעֲדִים—û-l'mô-'adhîm—*and-for-seasons*:

The conjunction, before a consonant with Š'wâ, is written ו, § 49. 2.

- b. The ך is ô, not ô; Méthëgh is written before comp. Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
 c. ך, being a guttural, takes a *compound* Š'wâ, § 42. 3.
 d. The noun is in the plur. masc., as shown by îm.

83. וְלַיָּמִים—û-l'yā-mîm—and-for-days:

- a. Another case of ך, instead of ך, before a consonant with Š'wâ, see 82. a.
 b. This is an *irregular* plural form from יוֹם *day*.

84. וְשָׁנִים—w'sā-nîm—and-years:

- a. A masc. plur. ending with a noun (שָׁנָה) which has feminine sg. ending, § 122. 4. N.

85. לְמֵאֲרוֹת—lî-m'ô-rôth—for-luminaries:

- a. All that was said in 78. b, c, concerning bî, applies to lî.
 b. Here the first ô is written *fully*, the second *defectively*, § 6. 4. N. 2.

86. לְהָאִיר—l'hā-'îr—to-cause-to-shine; cf. אֹר light:

- a. Another *causative* infinitive (cf. הַבְדִּיל), with ך under ה instead of ך, because it is in an *open* syllable, § 28. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֶרֶב	מֵאֲרוֹת	יְהִי	וְשָׁנִים
אֶרֶץ	אֵתָהּ	מֵאֲרוֹת	וּבֵין
הַשָּׂא	יָמִים	בְּרָקִיעַ	וּלְמַוְּעִים
זָרַע	שָׁנִים	לְמֵאֲרוֹת	וּלְיָמִים

4. OBSERVATIONS.

60. There is a large class of nouns nearly all of which have ך (ê) under the first letter and ך (ë) or ך under the second. These nouns are always accented upon the penult.

61. The *fem.* plur. ending is ôth, the *masc.*, îm.

62. The distinction between initial and medial Š'wâ is important, see § 10. 1, 2.

63. *And* is usually written ך, but before labials and before consonants with Š'wâ it is written ך.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 47. 1, 2, 4, 5, The Inseparable Prepositions.
2. § 49. 1, 2, The Wāw Conjunctive.
3. § 10. 1, 2, Initial and Medial Š'wâ.
4. § 7. 1—4, Classification of Vowel-sounds.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (81) אֹת <i>sign</i> | (83) מָאֹר <i>luminary</i> | (85) שֶׁמֶשׁ <i>sun</i> |
| (82) יָרַח <i>moon</i> | (84) מוֹעֵד <i>season</i> | (86) שָׁנָה <i>year</i> |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-sign, the-moon, the-sun, the-year, the-season*; (2) *The-sun will-be-seen in-the-heavens*; (3) *Signs and-luminaries and-seasons and-years*; (4) *The-sun shall-be in-expanse-of the-heavens*; (5) *For-seasons and-for-luminaries*; (6) *To-divide between the-day and-between the-night*; (7) *Seas and-waters*; (8) *Days and-seas*; (9) *The-luminary, the-luminaries*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הַמֶּאֱרֶת מֵעַל לָאָרֶץ; (2) הַמָּאֹר הַשָּׁנִי; (3) הַיָּבֹדֶל בֵּין הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבֵין הָאָרֶץ; (4) הָרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ; (5) בָּרַקְיָע, בָּרַקְיָע, בָּרַקְיָע; (6) הָרַקְיָע אֲשֶׁר הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ בּוֹ; (7) לְמֵאֹרֶת, לְמֵאֹרֶת.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יָרַח, (2) מוֹעֵד, (3) שֶׁמֶשׁ, (4) שָׁנָה, (5) מוֹעֲדִים, (6) יָבֹדֶל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hā-'îr, (2) 'ô-thôth, (3) yôm, (4) yā-mîm, (5) bî-r'qî(ă)'.¹

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Change of ף to ף. (2) Prepositions ב and ל with י. (3) Wāw Conversive with the past tense. (4) Various forms of the verb הָיָה *he-was*. (5) ו and ן. (6) ים and ות. (7) Difference between הַבִּדְלִי and הָאֵיר. (8) Nouns with é. (9) Initial and Medial Š'wâ. (10) Classification of vowel-sounds according to formation, quantity, nature, value.

LESSON XI.—GENESIS I. 16–19.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מֵאֶרֶת (77); (2) הַמַּיִם (56); (3) מָקוֹם (58); (4) בְּרָקִיעַ (78);
 (5) לְהָאִיר (86); (6) הַחֹשֶׁךְ (28); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22); (8) וַיִּקְרָא (29).

2. NOTES.

87. וַיַּעַשׂ—wăy-yă-'ās—and-(he)-made, see 46 :

- a. Like יְהִי, a shortened form of the *future*, root עָשָׂה.
 b. Second syllable, being *accented open*, has a short vowel.

88. שְׁנֵי—š'nê—two-of; cf. פְּנֵי *faces-of*:

- a. The construct state of the numeral שְׁנֵי, of which שְׁנֵי is the *dual ending*, §§ 122. 5 ; 123. 5.
 b. The word has but one syllable, ם being only a half-vowel.

89. הַגְּדֹלִים—hăg-g'dhō-lîm—the-*great* (ones) :

- a. The article written regularly with ם and D. f., § 45. 1.
 b. An adjective in the plur. (note the ending ם) from גָּדוֹל.
 c. The ם is ô, though in the plural form written defectively.
 d. The ם, under ג in the sing., becomes in the plural ם, because it is no longer *before* the tone-syllable, ם having been added; cf. sg. m. גָּדוֹל, but sg. f. גְּדוֹלָה, pl. m. גְּדוֹלִים, pl. f. גְּדוֹלוֹת, in which, by the addition of an affix, the tone is changed. This change of a full vowel to Š'wâ is called *volatilization*, § 36. 3. b.

90. הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדֹל—hăm-mā-'ôr hăg-gā-dhōl—the-*luminary the great* (one) :

- a. Both words have a tone-long ā, and a naturally long ô, altho' in the adjective the ô is written defectively.
 b. Both words have the article in its usual form.

91. לְמִמְשָׁלָה—l'mēm-šé-lěth—for-*dominion-of*:

- a. Two unaccented closed syllables, one accented open.
 b. ל is the prep.; מ, the formative prefix, cf. 58. b ; ת, the fem. ending; the root being מָשַׁל.

92. הַקָּטָן—hăq-qā-tōn—the-small; with tone-long ō.

93. הַכּוֹכָבִים—hăk-kô-khā-bhîm—the-stars:

a. The ך under כ is Méthēgh, § 18. 1; under כ it is Sillûq.

b. Cf. כּוֹכָב star, כּוֹכָבִים stars, הַכּוֹכָבִים the-stars.

94. וַיֵּתֶן—wăy-yît-tên—and-(he)-gave:

a. יֵתֶן he-will-give is the Qāl Imperfect (future) from יָתַן he-gave.

With Wāw Conversive (cf. 18) it has the force of a Perfect (past).

b. The D. f. in יֵת is for the first radical י, which has been assimilated; cf. מִתַּחַת for תַּחַת, see 49, § 39. 1.

95. אֹתָם—'ô-thām—(them): the pronominal suffix ם with אַת, another form of אַת and אֶת, sign of def. obj., § 51. 2.

96. וְלִמְשָׁל—w'lym-šôl—and-to-rule:

a. Conjunction ו; prep. ל with ך, § 47. 2; the ך under מ silent.

b. An infinitive from the root מִשַׁל, cf. 91; tone-long ō.

97. בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה—băy-yôm û-bhăl-lă-y'lä—in-the-day and-in-the-night, §§ 45. 4. R. 3; 47. 4; 49. 2.

98. וְלִהְבִּדֵּל—û-l'hăbh-dîl—and-to-cause-to-divide:

a. ו, § 49. 2; ל, § 32. 3. d; הִבְדִּיל, see 79.

b. The root is בִּדֵּל (pronounced bā-dhăl).

99. רְבִיעִי—r'bhî-'î—fourth; cf. שְׁלִישִׁי third.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הַמְּאֹרֹת הַגְּדֹלִים—the-luminaries the-great=the great luminaries.

הַמְּאֹר הַגְּדֹל—the-luminary the-great=the great luminary.

הַמְּאֹר הַקָּטָן—the-luminary the-small=the small luminary.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

64. In the words cited above, the noun stands first, the adjective, second.

65. The noun is masculine,¹ the adjective is masculine.

¹ The noun מְאֹר is masculine, although in the plural it has a feminine form.

66. When the noun is sing., the adjective is sing.; when the noun is plur., the adjective is plur.

67. The noun has the article, and so has the adjective.

68. The following is, therefore, the rule governing the position and agreement of an attributive adjective: *The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and agrees with it in gender, number and definiteness.*

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. § 57. Notes 1, 2, | Tenses and Moods. |
| 2. § 58. 1, 2. <i>a</i> , and Notes 1, 4, | The Simple Verb-stem, Qāl. |
| 3. § 14. 1—3, | Omission of Dāghēš-forfe. |
| 4. § 11. 2. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , | Š'wâ under final consonants. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (87) אֹר <i>to shine</i> | (89) כּוֹכַב <i>star</i> | (92) רְבִיעִי <i>fourth</i> |
| (88) גָּדוֹל <i>great</i> | (90) מְשָׁלָה <i>ruling</i> | (93) שְׁנַיִם <i>two</i> |
| | (91) קָטָן <i>small</i> | |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The great day*; (2) *In the great day*; (3) *And in the great day*; (4) *The great stars*; (5) *The small star*; (6) *The good God*; (7) *He-gave, he-ruled*; (8) *God gave*)(*the-luminaries for-(the)-ruling-of the-day and-for-(the)-ruling-of the-night*; (9) *The great luminary (is) the-sun; the small luminary, the-moon*; (10) *The-sun and-the-moon (are) in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens*; (11) *God will-give*)(*the-day*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) עָשָׂה אֶת-הַמָּאוֹר הַגָּדוֹל; (2) הַכּוֹכַב הַטּוֹב; (3) מוֹעֵד אַחֵר; (4) הַשְּׁלִישִׁית; (5) יְהִי; (6) הַמָּאוֹר הַשְּׁנַיִם; (7) הַמָּאוֹר הַטּוֹב; (8) הַמָּאוֹר הַקָּטָן הַטּוֹב; (9) וַיְבָרֶךְ בֵּין מְאֹרֶת לְמְאֹרֶת; (10) הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ יָרַע.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) יָתֵן, (2) יַעֲשֶׂה, (3) מְמַשֵּׁלָה, (4) בּוֹכָב, (5) אַתֶּם, (6) בִּרְקִיעַ, (7) לְמִשְׁלַל, (8) מֵאֲרֶת, (9) הַיּוֹם.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) yôm, (2) yôm, (3) šekh, (4) lēkh, (5) 'ātt, (6) ṭālt, (7) yēšt, (8) wā-y'hî, (9) hā-'ôr.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Affixes of the feminine. (2) Affixes of the masculine plural and dual, in absolute and construct. (3) Change of ־ to ־ . (4) The construction of the attributive adjective. (5) Méthēgh and Šillûq. (6) Assimilation of ך . (7) The infinitive of the root מִשַּׁל. (8) The conjunction ׀ before a labial. (9) The ordinals meaning *second, third, fourth*. (10) Tenses and moods in Hebrew. (11) The form of the simple verb-stem (Qāl). (12) Omission of Dāghēš-for-te. (13) Š'wâ under final consonants.

LESSON XII.—GENESIS I. 20, 21.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמַּיִם (17); (2) הָאָרֶץ (7); (3) רִקְיֵעַ (40); (4) הַגְּדָלִים (89); (5) אֲשֶׁר (48); (6) לְמִינֵהוּ (75); (7) וַיֵּרָא (22).

2. NOTES.

100. יִשְׂרְצוּ—yîš-r'çû—(they) *shall-swarm*:

a. Qāl Imperfect (or future¹) 3 pers. plur. masc. from יִשְׂרַץ *he-swarmed*; יִשְׂרֹץ *he-will-swarm*; יִשְׂרְצוּ *they-will-swarm*.

b. Two Š'wâs—first, a syllable-divider and silent, second, a half-vowel and vocal, § 11. N. 1, 2.

c. The Imperfect tense represents an action as unfinished, incomplete, whether in past, present or future time.

¹ The term *Imperfect* will hereafter be used instead of *future*, since it more nearly describes the tense in question.

101. שָׂרָץ—šé-rěç—*swarm*, or, collectively, *swarms*:

- a. Like עָרַב, אָרָץ, דָּשָׂא, זָרַע; these nouns have but one essential vowel, viz., the first, since the second is inserted merely for euphony. They are called *Segholates*.
- b. The essential vowel in all these cases was originally —, which has been heightened under the tone to é, § 106. 1 and N. 2.

102. נַפֵּשׁ—né-phěš—*soul-of*: Another Segholate, of which the primary form was נִפְשָׁ; cf. the primary form of זָרַע, viz., זֶרַע, which appears before the suffix in זָרַעוּ, see 73.

103. חַיָּה—hăy-yā—*life*: Feminine, as shown by הַ—.

104. וְעוֹף—w'ôph—and-fowl:

- a. The Wāw Conjunctive pointed regularly with Š'wâ.
- b. A case of naturally long ô; the *final* form of ׀ (Pê).

105. יְעוֹפֵף—y'ô-phēph—(he) *shall-fly*:

- a. An Imperfect (or future) from the root עוֹף *to-fly*.
- b. Unchangeable ô; both פ's aspirated.

106. וַיִּבְרָא—wăy-yîbh-rā'—and-(he)-*created*:

- a. יִבְרָא *he-will-create*, but with •׀ the force of the tense is changed.
- b. Compare (1) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא with (2) בָּרָא and וַיִּבְרָא.

107. הַתַּנִּינִים—hăt-tăn-nî-nîm—the-sea-monsters:

- a. Points in ת and נ are D. f., because preceded by vowels.
- b. The — under נ is î written defectively, § 6. 3. N. and 4. N. 2.
- c. (1) Article •הַ, (2) noun תַּנִּין, (3) plural ending יִם—.

108. כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ—kôl+né-phěš—*every+soul-of*:

- a. כָּל- is an unaccented closed syllable, for the word before Măq-qēph *always* loses its accent, § 17. 1, 2.
- b. An *unaccented* closed syllable must have a short vowel, § 28. 2; but is כָּ a short vowel? *It is*. In this word we have for the first time ô, or Qāměç-hătûph, which is represented by the same sign (כָּ) as long ā, § 5. 5.

109. הַחַיָּה—hă-hăy-yā—the-life: The article with its D. f. implied, § 45. 2; Méthěgh, second syllable before tone, § 18. 1.

110. הִרְמִשֵּׁת—hā-rô-mé-sēth—the-(one)-creeping:

- a. The article with D. f. rejected and — heightened to ־ , § 45. 3.
 b. A participle (although without **מ**) fem. (ת) sg. from **רִמַּשׁ**.
 c. Observe that the ־ is ô, not ô, although defectively written.

111. יִשְׂרְצוּ—šā-r'çû—(they) swarmed:

- a. He-swarmed **יִשְׂרַץ**, they-swarmed **יִשְׂרְצוּ**; cf. **יִשְׂרֹץ** he-will-swarm, **יִשְׂרְצוּ** they-will-swarm; and so **בָּרָא** he-created, **בָּרְאוּ** they-created; **קָרָא** he-called, **קָרְאוּ** they-called; **נָתַן** he-gave, **נָתְנוּ** they-gave.
 b. Qāl Perf. 3 m. pl., as shown by the ending **וּ**.

112. לְמִינֵהֶם—l'mî-nê-hēm—to-kinds-their:

- a. **הֵם** is pron. suf. 3 m. pl., as used with plur. nouns, § 51. 1. b and d.
 b. ־ (= ê) is a defective writing for **ֵ**, the plur. const. ending.

113. כָּנָף—kā-nāph—wing:

- a. The first ־ is ā, because before the tone: the second is ā because under the tone, § 31. 1. a. (1), c.
 b. Const. sing. would be **כָּנַף**; dual would be **כְּנָפִים**.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִקְרָא — קָרָא	מִרְחֶכֶת	הַמִּים
יִבְרָא — בָּרָא	מִמִּשְׁלֵת	הַחֵיה
יִשְׂרְצוּ — יִשְׂרָצוּ	רִמִּשֵּׁת	הִרְמִשֵּׁת

4. OBSERVATIONS.

69. The Imperfect Qāl has as a preformative in the 3d masc. the letter **י**, written with **י**.

70. In forming the plural of the Qāl perf., the vowel of the second radical becomes ־ .

71. Upon the addition of **וּ** in the Impf., as well as in the Perf. the vowel of the second radical becomes ־ (half-vowel).

72. The feminine ending ת is often preceded by an unaccented ׀, inserted for euphony.

73. The article is ה; while ח (also ה) takes the D. f. by implication, ר (also ך and ם) entirely rejects it.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 50. 1, The regular forms of the Personal Pronoun.
2. § 50. 2, 3, Pausal forms and Remarks (*to be read only*).
3. § 122. 2. b, The fem. ending ת attached to a stem by means of ׀.
4. § 122. 2. c, The fem. ending ת changed to ת׀.

6. WORD-LESSON.

(94) חיה <i>life</i>	(97) נפש <i>soul</i>	(100) רמשׁ <i>he-crept</i>
(95) כָּל- <i>all, every</i>	(98) עוף <i>to-fly</i>	(101) שָׂרָץ <i>swarm</i>
(96) כנף <i>wing</i>	(99) עוף <i>fowl</i>	(102) תנין <i>sea-monster</i>

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The-waters swarmed*; (2) *The-waters shall-swarm*; (3) *God created*)(*the-earth, and-he-created*)(*the-heavens*; (4) *And-saw God*)(*all+which he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good*; (5) *I (am) God who created*)(*the-light*; (6) *Thou (art) in-the-heavens and-I (am) upon+the-earth*; (7) *We (are) great*; (8) *Thou (m.) (art) small*; (9) *Thou (f.) (art) good*; (10) *Ye (are) (the) light-of the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) אֲנִי וְהוּא; (2) אֵת יִקְרְאוּ לַמַּיִם; (3) גְּדָלִים הַשָּׁמַיִם; (4) קָרָא לְאוֹר יוֹם; (5) קָרָא לַמַּיִם; (6) בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַנֶּפֶשׁ; (7) לְעוֹף בְּנֵפִיִּים; (8) כָּנָף; (9) הֵם שָׂרָצוּ בַּמַּיִם; (10) הָעוֹף.

3. To be written in English Letters:—(1) שָׂרָץ, (2) כָּל-, (3) עוף, (4) נפשׁ, (5) נִפְשׁוּ, (6) תִּנִּין.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) k'nā-phā-yīm, (4) 'ā-nô-khî, (5) 'ātt, (6) 'āt-tēm, (7) nāḥ-nū.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Force of the Imperfect. (2) Segholates. (3) The vowel é, as derived from — . (4) The vowel ö. (5) The various ways of writing the article. (6) The plural (masc.) of verbal forms. (7) The dual-ending. (8) The fem. ending ת. (9) The forms of the Personal Pronoun. (10) The simple verb-stem. (11) The Passive. (12) The Causative.

LESSON XIII.—GENESIS I. 22–25.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הַמִּים (42); (2) וַיֹּאמֶר (18); (3) וַתֹּצֵא (74); (4) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (5) וַיַּעַשׂ (46); (6) כָּל- (108).

2. NOTES.

114. וַיְבָרֶךְ—wä-y'bhā-rěkh—and-(he)-blessed:

- a. Root is בָּרַךְ, ' being sign of Impf., and ׀ the conjunction.
- b. D. f. of ׀ omitted from ' , which has only a Š'wâ, § 14. 2.
- c. The final ך has, as always, a Š'wâ, § 11. 2. a.
- d. The syllable ׀ is half-open, not open, § 26. 4.
- e. This stem is not at all like either (1) the simple verb-stem, as seen in יִקְרָא, or (2) the passive-stem, as seen in יִקְוּ, or (3) the causative-stem, as seen in מִבְּרִיל, יִבְרִיל. It is a new stem, viz., the *intensive*. The form would regularly be יִבְרַךְ, but ר rejects the D. f., and the preceding — becomes — , while, by a change of tone, — is shortened to — ; cf. אָתָּה, but אַתָּה (23).
- f. The characteristic of the intensive-stem is Dāghēš-forse in the second radical, not, as in יִקְוּ (55), in the first.

115. לֵאמֹר—lê'-môr—to-say, generally translated saying:

- a. Inf. const. of אָמַר say is אֹמֵר; cf. מִשֵּׁל (96) from מִשַּׁל.
- b. Before 'א, the prep. ל takes — , giving לֵאמֹר, § 47. 3.
- c. א being weak, — and — are allowed to contract, and give ê.

116. פָּרוּ—p'rû—*be-ye-fruitful*: A Qāl Imperative plural.

117. וּרְבוּ—û-r'bhû—*and-multiply-ye*: Qāl Imperative plur. with Wāw Conjunctive, here ו before a consonant with Š'wâ, § 49. 2.

118. וּמְלֵאוּ—û-mġ-l'û—*and-fill-ye*:

a. Wāw Conjunctive before a labial is written ו, § 49. 2.

b. Š'wâ is *medial*, the syllable מ half-open, §§ 10. 2; 26. 4. N.

c. Qāl Imperative plural of מָלֵא, ו indicating the plural.

119. בַּיָּמִים—băy-yām-mîm—*in-the-seas*:

a. יָם *sea*, יָמִים *seas*, הַיָּמִים *the-seas*, בַּיָּמִים *in-the-seas*.

b. Cf. יוֹם *day*, יָמִים *days*, הַיָּמִים *the-days*, בַּיָּמִים *in-the-days*.

120. וְהָעוֹף—w'hā-'ôph—*and-the-fowl*, §§ 49. 1; 45. 3.

121. יִרְבֵּה—y'rġbh—*let-(him)-multiply*:

a. Qāl Impf., shortened form, from same root as רָבַו (117).

b. י is the pref. of the Impf.; ר and ב, radicals; third radical lost.

122. חֲמִישִׁי—h'mî-šî—*fifth*, § 9. 2.

123. תּוֹצֵא—tô-ġē—*Let-(her)-cause-to-go-forth*:

a. ו (ô) is contracted from וּ; תּוֹצֵא is like תּוֹרֵשׂ (65).

b. Hiph'il Impf. 3 fem. sg. from the root יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

124. לְמִינָהּ—l'mî-nâh—*to-kind-her*:

a. לְ *to*, מִין *kind*, הָ *her*; cf. לְמִינֶהּ, לְמִינֵהּ.

b. The point in הָ is neither D. f. nor D. l.; it is inserted to show that הָ has a consonantal force and is *not* silent, for הָ at the end of a word is always silent unless it has this point, called Măppîq, § 16. 1.

125. בַּהֶמָּה—b'hē-mā—*cattle*:

a. הָ, having no Măppîq, is silent; the noun is fem., § 122. 2. c.

126. וּרְמֵשׁ—wā-ré-mēs—*and-creeper*:

a. Wāw Conj. before the tone-syl. receives ׀, § 49. 4; cf. וּבְרוּךְ (11).

b. רְמֵשׁ is a Segholate noun from the same root as רְמֵשׂת (110).

127. וְחֵית-אָרֶץ—w'hă-y'thō+'é-rġ—*and-beast-of+(the)-earth*:

a. חֵית (absolute) = *life* or *beast*; חֵית is construct, § 123. 2, 4.

- b. ך is really an old nominative case-ending, now obsolete, § 121. 1. *a*.
 c. חִיתוֹ is for חִיתָּ, but ׀ under ך has become ׀ and D. f. in ך is dropped.

128. חִיתָּ—hăy-yăth—*beast-of*: with the same meaning as the preceding *archaic* form חִיתָּ; here D. f. remains.

129. הָאָרֶץ—hā-ʾadhā-mā—*the-ground*:

- a*. The article before a weak guttural has ׀, § 45. 3.
b. The vowel before a compound Šʿwâ always has Méthëgh, § 18. 3.
c. א, a guttural, takes compound rather than simple Šʿwâ, § 9. 2.
d. ה, having no Mäppiq (§ 16. 1), is silent; the word is feminine, § 122. 2. *c*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

לְאִמּוֹ for לְאִמּוֹר	חִיתָּ	פָּרוּ	וְכֵהוּ
תּוֹצֵא for תּוֹצֵא	חִיתָּ	רְבוּ	וְרָמֵשׁ
לְמִינָהּ for לְמִינָהּ	חִיתָּ	מְלָאוּ	לְמִינִים

4. OBSERVATIONS.

74. Contractions are common; thus ׀ fol. by ׀ becomes ê; ׀ (ăw) becomes ô; ׀ (ā-hā) becomes ׀ (âh). The result is always a naturally long vowel.

75. The original fem. ending, including the ending of the noun-stem, was תָּ, which is retained in the construct, but in the absolute the ת is lost and the preceding ׀ heightened to ׀.

76. There are remnants of ancient case-endings; the nominative had as its sign *u*, cf. ô in חִיתָּ.

77. The Imperative has only a second person.

78. Before a tone-syllable Wāw Conjunctive and the inseparable prepositions *may* take a tone-long ׀.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 51. 1. *a—d*, Pronominal Suffixes,—separate forms.
2. § 51. 2, Pronominal Suffixes with אֵת.
3. § 42. 1—3¹ The Peculiarities of Gutturals.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (103) אֲדָמָה <i>ground</i> | (107) פֶּרֶה <i>he-was-fruitful</i> |
| (104) בְּהֵמָה <i>cattle</i> | (108) רִבְּהָ <i>he-multiplied</i> |
| (105) בֵּרַךְ <i>he-blessed</i> | (109) רִמֵּשׁ <i>creeper</i> |
| (106) מָלֵא <i>he-filled</i> | |

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created* (them); (2) *He-said to-the-sea-monsters, Fill-ye* (the-seas); (3) *The-fowl multiplied upon+the-earth*; (4) *The-day the-fifth*; (5) *(The) beast-of the-earth was upon+the-ground*; (6) *To-kind-his, and-to-kind-her, and-to-kinds-their*; (7) *His-day, my-day, her-day*; (8) *God made* (the-creeper upon+the-ground); (9) *The-cattle the-good* (f.); (10) *The good beast*; (11) *And-saw God all+that he-had-created, and-(it)-was+good*; (12) *The-waters (are) in-the-seas and-upon+the-earth*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) וַתֵּעוֹף יְעוֹפֶף; (2) וַתּוֹצֵא וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה וְאֶת-; (3) הָאָרֶץ רִשָּׁא וְעֵשֶׁב וְעֵץ; (4) וַיְבָרֶךְ אֶת-כָּל-רִמֵּשׁ הָאֲרָצָה; (5) וְאֶת חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) מָלֵא, (2) רִבְּהָ, (3) תּוֹצֵא, (4) בֵּרַךְ, (5) בְּהֵמָה, (6) לְמִינָהּ, (7) לְאֹמֶר, (8) תּוֹצֵא.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) kōl, (2) kōl+, (3) bēn, (4) bēn, (5) bēn+, (6) ré-mēs, (7) hă-y'thō, (8) bāy-yām-mīm, (9) 'asēr, (10) rēkh, (11) bhā-rēkh.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The Intensive-stem. (2) Omission of D. f. (3) Inf. const.

¹ Learn only the general statement, not the sub-sections marked *a, b, c*, etc.

of אָמַר with prep. ל. (4) Difference between the words for *sea*, *seas* and *day*, *days*. (5) The ordinals 2d to 5th. (6) Pron. suf. of 3d pers. fem. (7) Nominative case-ending. (8) Măppîq. (9) Relation between the fem. affixes הָ and תָ. (10) Pronominal suffixes,—separate forms. (11) Pronominal suffixes with אֵת. (12) Peculiarities of gutturals.

LESSON XIV.—GENESIS I. 26–28.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וְעוֹף (104); (2) בְּהֵמָה (125); (3) וְרֶמֶשׂ (126); (4) וַיִּבְרָא (106); (5) אֹתָם (95); (6) וַיִּבְרָךְ (114); (7) פָּרוּ (116); (8) וּרְבוּ (117); (9) וּמְלֹאוּ (118); (10) חַיָּה (103); (11) הָרִמְשֵׁת (110).

2. NOTES.

130. נַעֲשֶׂה—nă-^hsé—*We-will-make*, or, *let-us-make*:

- Of these four letters only *three* can be radicals; the root is עֲשֶׂה.
- The ך, from pronoun אֲנִי *we*, indicates 1 p. pl., *we*, just as ך indicates 3 m. sg., *he*, and ת, 3 fem. sg., *she*.
- The guttural ע takes compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
- Méthëgh, as always, before a compound Š'wâ, § 18. 3.
- The vowel הָ is é; cf. same vowel in וְתִרְאֶה (59).

131. אָדָם—'ā-dhām—*man*: both vowels changeable.

132. בְּצַלְמֵנוּ—b-çäl-mē-nû—*in-image-our*:

- Prep. ב; noun צֶלֶם; connecting-vowel ׀; suffix נוּ.
- The accent ֿ is disjunctive, separating the word from what follows.

133. כְּדִמוּתָנוּ—kī-dh'mû-thē-nû—*according-to-likeness-our*:

- כ has Ā. l. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.
- The syllable כְּ is half-open, and the Š'wâ is medial, § 26. 4. N.
- The noun is דִּמוּת, the suf. and connecting-vowel being נוּ.
- The vowel ׀ under כ is according to § 47. 2.

134. וַיִּרְדּוּ—w'yîr-dû—*and-they-shall-have-dominion*:

a. ך = *and*; ך indicates Impf. (future); ך, plural; radicals, ך and ך.

135. בִּדְנַת—bhĭ-dh'ghăth—in-fish-of:

a. Four aspirates, each preceded by a vowel-sound, all aspirated.

b. The stroke over ב is Rāphé, § 16. 2.

c. Prep., before a consonant with Š'wâ, takes ׀, § 47. 2.

d. The syl. bhĭ is half-open, and the ׀ medial, cf. 133. b.

e. Noun in abs., דְּנָה; in const., דְּנַת, § 122. 2. a. (3).

136. הַרְמִישׁ הַרְמִישׁ—hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs—the-creeper, the-creeper: the noun and the participle, both with article.

137. בְּצִלְמוֹ—b'çäl-mô—in-image-his:

a. ב in; צִלְמֹ, see 132. a; ך his, as in לְמִינוֹ (72), זִרְעוֹ (73).

b. The accent over מ is disjunctive, cf. ׀ (132. b).

138. בְּצִלְם—b'çé-lēm—in-image-of:

a. ב has D. Ī. because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3.

b. This is the usual form of the noun, but צִלְמֹ (137. a) is the *primary* form, to which suffixes are attached. Cf. זִרְעוֹ, but זִרְעוֹ (73); and so אֶרֶץ, but אֶרְצוֹ, עֵרֶב, but עֵרְבוֹ, נֶפֶשׁ, but נֶפְשׁוֹ, etc., § 125. 4. a, b.

139. אֵתוֹ—ô-thô—(him, § 51. 2.

140. זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה—zā-khār û-n'qē-bhā—male and-female:

a. זָכָר is a noun like אָדָם, with two tone-long vowels which were originally short, § 107. 1. a.

b. Wāw Conj., before a consonant with Š'wâ, is ך, § 49. 2.

c. The ending ה־ is the feminine affix, § 122. 2. c.

141. לָהֶם—lā-hēm—to-them, §§ 47. 5; 51. 3. b and N.

142. וּנְכַבְּשָׁה—w'khĭ-bh'šû-hā—and-subdue-ye-her:

a. ך and; כָּבַשׁ for כְּבִשׁ [cf. מְלִאֵן (118)] subdue-ye; ה־ her; the root being כָּבַשׁ.

b. ׀ is usually ŭ, but here a defective writing for ך (û), the sign of the plural; ŭ is sounded as u in put, but û as oo in tool.

143. וְרָדוּ—û-r'dhû—and-have-ye-dominion:

a. On ך see § 49. 2; the accent ˘ over ך is disjunctive.

144. בְּדִגַּת—bī-dh^ghāth—in-*fish-of*; cf. בְּדִגַּת (135):

a. ב has D. l., because of preceding disjunctive accent, § 12. 3:

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

בְּדִמּוּתָנוּ	נַעֲשֶׂה	אֵתוּ	צֶלֶם	בְּצֻלְמָנוּ	בְּדִמּוּתָנוּ
בְּדִגַּת	בְּצֻלְמָנוּ	אִתָּם	צֻלְמוֹ	בְּצֻלְמוֹ	בְּצֻלְמָנוּ
בְּבִשָּׁה	בְּבִשָּׁה	לָהֶם	צֻלְמָנוּ	וּרְדּוֹ	בְּדִגַּת

4. OBSERVATIONS.

79. When a disjunctive accent stands between an aspirate and the preceding vowel, the aspirate does not *immediately* follow the vowel, and hence takes Dāghēs-lene.

80. Segholates before suffixes take what is called their primary form, i. e., the original form of the noun, which had but one vowel, that vowel standing under the first radical.

81. The suffix meaning *him* is הֵם, *them* הֵם or ם.

82. The personal *pre*-fix 1 p. pl. meaning *we* is the letter ו; the pronominal *suf*-fix *our* is נו; *her* is הָ.

83. The half-open syllable *always* has a short vowel, and in many cases is followed by a medial Š'wâ.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 52. 1. *a, c, d*, and 2, The Demonstrative Pronouns.
2. § 53. 1. *a, b*, The Relative Pronoun.
3. § 54. 1, 2. *a—d*, The Interrogative Pronouns.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (110) אָדָם <i>man</i> | (113) זָכָר <i>male</i> | (116) צֶלֶם <i>image</i> |
| (111) דִּגָּה <i>fish</i> | (114) כְּבִישׁ <i>he-subdued</i> | (117) רָדָה <i>he-subdued</i> |
| (112) דִּמּוּת <i>likeness</i> | (115) נִקְבָּה <i>female</i> | (<i>had-dominion</i>) |

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

הַמָּאֹר הַגָּדוֹל = *the-luminary the-great* = the great luminary.

הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן = *the-luminary the-small* = the small luminary.

Principle 1.—The adjective, when attributive, follows its noun, and, if the noun is definite, receives the article.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה = *the-day the-this* = this day.

הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת = *the-earth the-this (f.)* = this earth.

הַשָּׁמַיִם הָאֵלֶּה = *the-heavens the-these* = these heavens.

Principle 2.—The demonstrative pronoun, when attributive, follows its noun, *both noun and demonstrative receiving the article*.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:¹—(1) *The great place*; (2) *The great heavens*; (3) *The good seed*; (4) *The good luminaries*; (5) *This male and this female*; (6) *These luminaries which (are) in the heavens*; (7) *This good place*;² (8) *These great luminaries*; (9) *This spirit (f.)*, (10) *Who created man in his image?* (11) *Who made this light?* (12) *To whom (are) these heavens and this earth?* (13) *What did God create in beginning?*

2. To be translated into English:—(1) הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (2) מֵהָאֵלֶּה; (3) הַשָּׁמַיִם הַטּוֹב הַזֶּה; (4) הַיּוֹם הַגָּדוֹל; (5) מֵהָאֵלֶּה; (6) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם; (7) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם; (8) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם; (9) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם; (10) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם; (11) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם; (12) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם; (13) מִי הַשָּׁמַיִם.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) זֶה, (2) זֹאת, (3) אֵלֶּה, (4) אֵשׁ, (5) מִי, (6) מֵה, (7) זָכָר, (8) נָקֵבָה.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) d'mûth, (2) ghâth, (3) dā-ghā, (4) lā-hēm, (5) 'ô-thô.

¹ In this and in following exercises, words making in Hebrew *one* word will not be joined together by hyphens.

² The order will be: (1) noun, (2) adjective, (3) demonstrative, the article being written with each word.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Gutturals with compound Š'wâ. (2) The vowel הֿ. (3) The accents ֿ, ֿ, ֿ. (4) Half-open syllables. (5) Medial Š'wâ. (6) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (7) Rāphé. (8) Primary form of Segholates. (9) אֵת, אֶת, אֵת. (10) The vowel ֿ. (11) Demonstratives. (12) Relative. (13) Interrogatives. (14) Rule for attributive adjectives. (15) Rule for attributive demonstrative.

LESSON XV.—GENESIS I. 29–31.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) עֲשֵׂב (67); (2) זָרַע (69); (3) אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ (73. e); (4) חֵית (128); (5) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (6) וַיֵּרָא (22); (7) וַיְהִי-בִקְרֹךְ (36).

2. NOTES.

145. הִנֵּה—hīn-nē—*behold!* an interjectional adverb.

146. נָתַתִּי—nā-thāt-tî—*I have given*:

- a. D. f. in תִּי is for נִי assimilated, נָתַתִּי = נָתַנְתִּי; root נָתַן.
 b. The ending תִּי = I, being for כִּי, which is a fragment of אֲנֹכִי;
 cf. אָמַר *he-said*, אָמַרְתִּי *I-said*; יָדַע *he-knew*, יָדַעְתִּי *I-knew*;
 מִשַּׁל *he-ruled*, מִשַּׁלְתִּי *I-ruled*.

147. לָכֶם—lā-khēm—*to-you* (m.):

- a. Prep. has ֿ, cf. לָכֶם (45), לָהֶם (141).
 b. כֶּם is for הֶם of אֲהֶם *ye*, by a euphonic change, the opposite of that in 146. b, § 51. 1. a.

148. זָרַע זֶרַע—zô-rē(ă) zā-ră—*seeding seed*:

- a. זֶרַע is the active participle of the Qāl stem—note the ô.
 b. On ֿ under זֶ read § 42. 2. d.
 c. זֶרַע is for זָרַע (69), on account of the accent (ֿ), § 38. 2.

149. יְהִיָּה—yīh-yé—*he-(i. e., it)-shall-be*:

- a. Observe the Méthěgh with ֿ and that the Š'wâ is silent, § 18. 5.

b. Root, הָיָה; י indicates Impf.; cf. shortened form יְהִי (19).

150. לֶאֱכֹלָה—l'ēkh-lā—*for-food*:

a. The ׀ under א, in an unaccented closed syl., is ō, not ā.

b. The root is plainly אָכַל *he-ate*; הָ indicates fem.

151. רוֹמֵשׁ—rô-mēs—*creeper* (literally, *creeping*):

a. Naturally long ô, tone-long ē; Qāl act. part., cf. זֹרַע (148).

b. This ô (in Qāl act. part.) is seldom written fully, as here.

152. אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק—'ēth+kōl+yé-rēq—(+*every+greenness-of*):

a. On the short vowels ׀ and ׀ see § 17. 2.

b. יֶרֶק, like אֶרֶץ and many others, is an *a*-class Segholate.

153. עָשָׂה—'ā-sā—*he-made*:

a. Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg.,—the *root-form* from which came וַיַּעַשׂ (46), and עָשָׂה (71).

154. מְאֹד—m'ōdh—*exceedingly*: an adverb.

155. הַשִּׁשִּׁי—hăš-šîš-šî—*the-sixth*.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׁב	וְלִכְל-חַיִּית	נָתַתִּי (I)
אֶת-כָּל-יֶרֶק	וְלִכְל-עוֹף	לָכֶם (you)
אֶת-כָּל-אִשׁוּר	וְלִכְל רוֹמֵשׁ	בּוֹ (him)

4. OBSERVATIONS.

84. Note, in cases cited above, how ׀ and ׀ have become ׀ and ׀ (ô), when, as the word is joined by Măqqēph to the following word, the tone has passed away from them.

85. The conjunction ו is written ו before a consonant with Š'wâ.

86. הִי for הִי = *I*; כֶּם for כֶּם = *you*; הוּא for הוּא = *him*.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 2. 4, 5, 7,

Pronunciation of ק, ט, צ.

2. § 3. 2, 3,

Letters with double forms, and with similar forms.

3. § 4. 2, Weak, Medium and Strong Letters.
 4. § 12. 2, 3, Aspirates with Š'wâ preceding, with dis-
 junctive accent preceding.
 5. § 15. 1, 3, Dāghēš-forte compensative and conjunctive.
 6. § 16. 1, 2, Mäppîq and Rāphé.
 7. §§ 26. 3, 4; 28. 3, 4, Sharpened and Half-open syllables.

6. WORD-LESSON.

- (118) אֲכָלָה *food* (120) נָתַן *he-gave* (122) מְאֹד *exceedingly*
 (119) הִנֵּה *behold* (121) יֶרֶק *greenness* (123) שִׁשִּׁי *sixth*

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE ARTICLE.

עַל־פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם = *upon+faces-of the-waters* = upon the face[s] of
 the waters.

רוּחַ אֱלֹהִים = *spirit-of God* = the spirit of God.

לְמִקְוֵה הַמַּיִם = *to-collection-of the-waters* = to the collection of
 waters.

כָּל־נֶפֶשׁ הַחַיָּה = *all+soul(s)-of the life* = all the souls of life.

בְּדִגְתַּי הַיָּם = *in-fish-of the-sea* = in the fish of the sea.

Principle 3.—The article cannot be prefixed to a noun in the construct state; if the article is needed, it is given to the noun following.

Principle 4.—If the second of two nouns in the construct relation is definite, because it is a proper noun, or because it has the article, the first noun is also to be regarded as *definite*.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew :—(1) *I knew that thou* (m.) (art) *good*; (2) *I gave to the cattle and to the beast(s) of the earth grass and herb(s) for food*; (3) *The tree yielded* (Heb., *made*) *good fruit*; (4) *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food*; (5) *(There) was fruit in all the earth*; (6) *All that God made was exceedingly good*.

2. To be translated into English:—(1) בְּיוֹם אַחֵר עָשָׂה אֱלֹהִים; (2) בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; (3) בְּיוֹם הַרְבִּיעִי נָתַן בְּרָקִיעַ; (4) הָיְתָה הַיְּבֵשָׁה וְהוֹצֵא עֶשְׂב וְעֵץ בְּיוֹם הַחֲמִישִׁי בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַמָּאֲרֵת; (5) הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת-דָּגַת הַיָּם בְּיוֹם הַשִּׁשִּׁי עָשָׂה אֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה (6); הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת דָּגַת הַיָּם וַיִּבְרָא אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים.

3. To be written in English letters:—(1) זֶרַע, (2) יֶרֶק, (3) אֶכְלָה, (4) בֵּין, (5) יוֹם, (6) בָּקָר, (7) בֵּן, (8) יֵלֵל.

4. To be written in Hebrew letters:—(1) hû, (2) khēm, (3) hā, (4) h^amî, (5) khā, (6) nû, (7) zé, (8) 'ellé.

LESSON XVI.—REVIEW.

[To the student:—This lesson is a review of all that have preceded it. Nothing is so necessary, in the acquisition of a language, as constant and thorough review. One should carry forward with him at least nine-tenths of what he has learned. The first chapter of Genesis contains one hundred and two different words, and about four hundred and fifty different forms. The most common and most important principles of the language have been considered. Many additional principles might have been brought forward in connection with this chapter, but it has been deemed wise to hold them in reserve. It is understood that in no case will the student proceed to take up Lesson XVII., until this Lesson with all which it includes has been learned. Let every word, every verse, every principle be mastered absolutely.]

1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with הָיָה, he will compare הָיְתָה she-was, הָיָה let-(there)-be, וַיְהִי and-let-(there)-be, וַיְהִי and-(there)-was, וְיִהְיֶה and-they-shall-be, יְהִי it-shall-be.]

I. VERBS.

רָחַף ²⁶	קָוָה ⁹	נָתַן ¹⁷	יָצָא ¹²	בָּרַךְ ²²	אוֹר ^{*15}
רָחַף ²	קָרָא ⁵	עוֹף ^{*20}	בָּשָׂה ²⁸	דִּישָׂא ¹¹	אָמַר ³
רָמַשׁ ²¹	רָאָה ⁴	עָשָׂה ⁷	מָלָא ²²	הָיָה ²	בָּדַל ⁴
שָׂרַץ ²¹	רָבָה ²²	פָּרָה ²²	מִשַּׁל ¹⁸	זָרַע ¹¹	יָבֵרָא ¹

* The Infinitive form, see § 55. 3.

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

רָקִיעַ ⁶	עוֹף ²⁰	לֵל ⁵	חַמִּישִׁי ²³	בְּהֶמָה ²⁴	אָדָם ²⁶
שְׁלִישִׁי ¹³	עַל ²	לִילָה ⁵	חֶשֶׁךְ ²	בֵּין ⁴	אֲרָמָה ²⁵
שָׁמַיִם ¹	עֵינַיִן ¹¹	מָאֹר ³¹	טוֹב ⁴	בָּקָר ⁵	אוֹר ³
שָׁנָה ¹⁴	עָרַב ⁵	מָאוֹר ¹⁴	יְבִשָּׁה ⁹	גִּדּוֹל ¹⁶	אוֹת ¹⁴
שְׁנִי ⁸	עָשָׂב ¹¹	מוֹעֵד ¹⁴	יוֹם ⁵	דָּגָה ²⁶	אֲחֵר ⁵
שְׁנַיִם ¹⁶	פָּנִים ²	מַיִם ²	יָוֵם ¹⁰	דְּמוּת ²⁶	אֲכָלָה ²⁹
שְׂרִיץ ²⁰	פָּרִי ¹¹	מִין ¹¹	יָרֵק ³⁰	דִּשָּׂא ¹¹	אֶל- ⁹
שִׁשִּׁי ³¹	צֶלֶם ²⁶	מִמְשָׁלָה ¹⁶	בֶּבֶר ²⁶	הֵ- ¹	אֱלֹהִים ¹
תְּהוֹ ²	קָטָן ¹⁶	מִן ⁷	כּוֹכָב ¹⁶	הֵנָּה ²⁹	אֶרֶץ ¹
תְּהוֹם ²	רֵאשִׁית ¹	מִקּוֹה ¹⁰	כִּי ⁴	וְ ¹	אִשָּׁר ⁷
תֵּן ⁶	רִבִּיעִי ¹⁹	מָקוֹם ⁹	כָּל ²¹	זָכָר ²⁷	אֵת ¹
תַּחַת ⁷	רוּחַ ²	נֶפֶשׁ ²⁰	בֶּן ⁷	זָרַע ¹¹	בֶּ ¹
תִּנּוּן ²¹	רִמָּשׁ ²⁴	נִקְבָּה ²⁷	בָּנָף ²¹	חֵיהֶ ²⁰	בְּהוֹ ²

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation (see *Manual*, p. 7).

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake (see *Manual*, p. 29).

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text (see *Manual*, p. 18).

4. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, from the transliteration, noting with care, in the case of each word, the exact English equivalent for each sign or character in the Hebrew (p. 39).

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. The alphabet, § 1. 1-3.
2. Pron. of א, ע, ח, ק, § 2. 1-4.
3. Pron. of ו, ש, ז, י, § 2. 5-8.
4. Extended, final, and similar letters, § 3. 1-3.
5. Labials and gutturals, § 4. 1.
6. Weak, medium and strong letters, § 4. 2.
7. Pron. of ׀, § 5. 6. a.
8. Vowel-letters, א, י, ׳, § 6. 1, 2, 3, and Notes 1-4.
9. Classification of vowel-sounds, § 7. 1-4.
10. Names of vowels, § 8.
11. Simple Š'wâ, § 9. 1.
12. Compound Š'wâ, § 9. 2.
13. Initial and med. Š'wâ, § 10. 1, 2.
14. Syllable-divider, § 11. 1, 2. a. and R.
15. Dāghēš-lene, § 12. 1, and N.
16. D. l. after a Š'wâ, § 12. 2.
17. D. l. after a disj. acc., § 12. 3.
18. Dāghēš-forte, § 13. 1, 2, and Note 1.
19. Omission of D. f., § 14. 1-3. Notes 1, 2.
20. D. f. compensative and conjunctive, § 15. 1, 3.
21. Māppîq and Rāphē, § 16. 1, 2.
22. Māqqēph, § 17. 1, 2.
23. Méthēgh, § 18. 1.
24. More common accents, § 24. 1-3.
25. Kinds of syllables, § 26. 1-4.
26. Syllabication, § 27. 1-3.
27. Quantity of vowel in syllables, § 28. 1-4.
28. Naturally long vowels, § 30. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 30. 7.
29. Tone-long vowels, § 31. (opening words) and Notes 1, 2, under § 31. 4.
30. Peculiarities of gutturals, § 42. 1-3.
31. The article, § 45. 1, 2, 3, & R. 3.
32. Inseparable prepositions, § 47. 1-5.
33. Wāw conjunctive, § 49. 1-4.
34. Personal pron., § 50. 1-3.
35. Pronominal suffixes, § 51. 1. a-d, 2.
36. Demonstrative pronoun, § 52. 1. a-d, 2.
37. Relative pronoun, § 53. 1. a, b.
38. Interrogative pronouns, § 54. 1, 2. a-d.
39. Roots, § 55. 1, 2.
40. Inflection, § 57. 1-3.
41. Tenses and Moods, § 57. 3. Notes 1, 2.
42. Simple verb-stem, § 58. 1, 2. a and Notes 1, 4.
43. Gender of nouns, § 122. 1, 2. b.
44. Number of nouns, § 122. 3-5.
45. States of nouns, § 123. 1, 2.

4. EXERCISE.*

To be translated into Hebrew :—

1. *The name of the light is day, and the name of the darkness is night.*
2. *Waters, to waters, the waters, to the waters.*
3. *The earth will be seen beneath the heavens.*
4. *The day, in which is light.*
5. *The fruit, in which is seed.*
6. *The fruit is in the seed, and the seed is in the earth.*
7. *The sun will be seen in the heavens.*
8. *To divide between the day and the night.*
9. *And in the great day. The great stars.*
10. *The great luminary is the sun ; the small luminary is the moon.*
11. *The sun and the moon are in the expanse of the heavens.*
12. *Thou art in the heavens, and I am upon the earth.*
13. *And God saw all which he had created, and it was good.*
14. *God created the earth, and he created the heavens.*
15. *The waters are in the seas and upon the earth.*
16. *His day, her day, my day.*
17. *The beast of the earth was upon the ground.*
18. *This good place.*
19. *These great luminaries.*
20. *God gave to the fowl of the heavens the seed of the earth for food.*

LESSON XVII.—GENESIS II. 1–3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW

- (1) הַשָּׁמַיִם (5); (2) וְהָאָרֶץ (8); (3) עָשָׂה (153); (4) אֲתָם (95);
 (5) כִּי (24); (6) בּוֹ (73); (7) אֲשֶׁר (48).

*These sentences are selected from preceding exercises.

2. NOTES.

156. וִיכְלוּ—and-(they)-were-finished; cf. וִיבְרָךְ (114), יָקוּ (55):

a. D. f. omitted from י, § 14. 2; ך indicates the plural number.

b. The ך, in verbal forms, always marks the *passive*; under the first radical it indicates the Pū'āl (intensive passive) stem, § 59. 3.

c. Root is כָּלָה, meaning in P'ēl, *finish*, in Pū'āl, *be-finished*.

157. וְכָל-צָבָאם—and-all+host-their; cf. אֶת-גְּדָלִים (89. d):

a. ך acc. to § 49. 1; ך is ם, because in a closed syllable which has lost its tone, § 36. 1. a.

b. צָבָא host, but צָבָאם host-their, ך under צ becoming ך when it ceases to stand before the tone, § 36. 3. b.

c. ם(ך) is the pron. suf. of the 3 masc. plur., § 51. 1. d.

158. וִיכַל—and-(he)-finished; cf. וִיבְרָךְ, וִיכְלוּ:

a. Shortened from וִיכְלָה, the P'ēl of כָּלָה (156. c).

b. Two D. f.'s omitted: one from י because without a full vowel, one from ל because final, § 14. 1, 2.

159. בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי—in-the-day the-seventh:

a. The accent ־ over הַשְּׁבִיעִי marks the end of a *secondary section*. It is called Zāqēph qāṭōn, i. e., little Zāqēph, § 24. 4.

160. מְלָאכְתּוֹ—work-his; cf. וְרָעוּ:

a. Abs. sg. מְלָאכָה; א has lost its consonantal force.

b. The ך of ל (in abs. form) becomes ך, because the open syllable has become closed, § 36. 1. b.

c. The abs. has מְלָאכְתּוֹ, but the form with suf. has מְלָאכְתּוֹ, § 122. 2. a.

161. וַיִּשְׁבַּת—and-he-rested; cf. וַיִּקְרָא, וַיִּבְרָא:

a. This is the regular form of the Qāl Impf., the ך in וַיִּקְרָא and וַיִּבְרָא being due to the presence of the weak letter א.

b. The ־ in this word is ̄ (tone-long), not ̆.

c. The root is plainly שָׁבַת he-rested, see below, 163.

162. וַיְקַדְּשׁ—and-he-sanctified; cf. וִיבְרָךְ, וִיכְלוּ:

¹ Every old word, suggested for comparison with the new word under consideration, has at least *one* important point in common with that new word.

- a. D. f. omitted from י, as in וִיכֹל, וִיבָרֵךְ, וִיהִי.
 b. The root is קָדַשׁ, meaning, as a verbal form, *he-was-holy*.
 c. The first radical has ׀, the second radical, D. f.; these indicate a Pī'el form; read §§ 59. 1.; 68. 2. a.
 d. Compare each vowel-sound in יִקְדֹּשׁ and יִבָּרֵךְ, and note that the latter has ׀ instead of ׀, because ׀ refuses D. f., and ׀ instead of ׀, because the accent is on the penult.
 e. The root means *be-holy*; the Pī'el, here intensive or causative, means *make-holy, sanctify*, § 59. 2. a.

163. עָשָׂה, קָרָא, בָּרָא—*he-rested*; cf. שָׁבַת:

- a. Qāl Perf. 3 masc. sing. of the strong verb שָׁבַת.

164. יַעֲשֶׂה—to-make, i. e., *in-making*; cf. יַעֲלֶה (179):

- a. The prep. ל with ׀, because of following ׀, § 47. 3.
 b. עֲשׂוֹת is a Qāl Inf. const. of עָשָׂה; the ת is the fem. ending.
 c. Further information concerning this form will be given later.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִבָּרֵךְ but יִבְרַךְ	מֵאֲרֶת but מֵאֹר	יִשְׁבֹּת
מֵלֹאכָה but מֵלֹאכְתּוֹ	גִּדְלִים but גִּדֹּל	יִקְוֹ
כָּל but כָּל־	אֲדָמָה but אֲדָם	יִקְדֹּשׁ
אֶת but אֶת־	צִבְאִים but צִבָּא	יִכְלוּ
זָרַע but זָרְעוֹ	כִּנְפִים but כִּנָּף	יִבְדֵּל

4. OBSERVATIONS.

87. Change of ā to ă, of é to ǎ, of ē to ǣ, of ō to ǫ, i. e., of a tone-long vowel to its corresponding short, is of frequent occurrence, and is called *shortening*.

88. Change of ā to ˆ (׀ to ׀), i. e., of a tone-long vowel to a tone-short (š'wâ) is of frequent occurrence, and is called *volatilization*.

89. The Qāl Impf. has no special characteristic; unless one of the radicals is a weak letter, it generally has *ō* for the vowel of its second radical.

90. The Nīph'āl has D. f. in and \neg under the first radical, while the other *passive* stem (Pū'āl) has \neg under the first radical and D. f. in the second.

91. The Pī'el has (besides D. f. in the second radical) \neg under the first radical; the Hīph'il has \neg under the preformative.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 58. 1, 2. *a*, Simple verb-stem, Qāl.
2. § 63. (& p. 167) Tabular view, Inflection of the Qāl Perfect.
3. § 63. 1-4, Remarks on inflection.
4. § 36. 3. *a*, Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal inflection.
5. § 36. 3. N. 2, [This covers volatilization of \neg to \neg in the forms קטלתם, קטלתו.]

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. Learn from the Hebrew word-lists under List I., verbs occurring 500 to 5,000 times, those words numbered 1-10.
2. Make a list of the new words in Gen. II. 1-3.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I said, we said, she said, thou (f.) didst say, they said, ye (m.) said*; (2) *She ruled, they ruled, ye (f.) ruled, I ruled, we ruled, thou (m.) ruledst*; (3) *They gave, we gave, I gave, she gave, thou (m.) gavest, he gave*; (4) *I knew, she knew, we knew, they knew, thou (m.) didst know*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The heavens will be finished*; (2) *The waters will be collected*; (3) *God will sanctify the seventh day*; (4) *God rested in the seventh day*; (5) *He created the heavens and all their host*; (6) *He made the great luminaries*; (7) *He*

will rest in this day; (8) We rested, she rested, ye (m.) rested, they rested.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) **מִי שֶׁבַת מְלֶאכֶתוֹ**; (2) **מִי יִשְׁבֹּת בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי**; (3) **שֶׁבַתִּי בַּיּוֹם הַשְּׁשִׁי**; (4) **זֶה הַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ שֶׁבַת אֱלֹהִים**.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*The first three verses of Genesis II., from the unpointed text.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Omission of D. f. (2) Characteristics of Pū'al stem. (3) Volatilization of a penultimate vowel, of an ultimate vowel. (4) The Qāl Imperfect. (5) The Pī'el Imperfect. (6) Shortening of a tone-long vowel. (7) Difference between the vowels of **שָׁבַת** and **וַיִּבְרָךְ** and **וַיִּקְרָא**. (8) Original form of the simple verb-stem. (9) Form in use. (10) Its inflection. (11) Forms of the Qāl Perf. containing half-vowels. (12) The various personal terminations and their origin.

LESSON XVIII.—GENESIS II. 4–6.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **אֶרֶץ** (62); (2) **יְהִי** (149); (3) **הָאֲדָמָה** (129); (4) **פָּנִי** (13).

2. NOTES.

165. **אֵלֶּה**—*these*; cf. **זֶה** (m.), **זֹאת** (f.).

166. **תּוֹלְדוֹת**—*generations-of*; cf. **מֵאֲרֹת**, **מוֹעֲדִים**:

a. Plur. fem., never found in sing.; two syllables.

b. Absence of D. l. in **ר** shows at once that preceding Š'wā is vocal, § 12. 2.

c. Three aspirates, all aspirated; both o's are ô, not ō.

167. בְּהִבְרָאם—*in-being-created-their*; cf. יִקְוּ, צִבְאָם:

- a. בְּ pointed with Š'wâ; ׀ same as in צִבְאָם (157).
- b. It is קָטַל, but קָטְלָה; so הִבְרָא, but הִבְרָאָם, i. e., the ultimate ׀ is volatilized when ׀ is added, § 36. 3. a.
- c. הִבְרָא has D. f. *in* and ׀ under the first radical, the characteristics of the Niph'al or passive stem, § 75. R. 2.
- d. This is an Inf. const. governed by the prep. בְּ.

168. עֲשׂוֹת—*to-make, or making-of*: see 164.

169. יְהוָה—*Jehovah*: but this word as written has the vowels, viz., ׀, ׀ and ׀, of the word אֲדֹנָי *Lord*. It should rather be written יְהוֹה, and pronounced Yäh-wé.

170. שִׁיחַ—*shrub-of*: one syllable, § 27. 1; cf. רוּחַ.

171. הַשָּׂדֶה—*the-field*; cf. עֵשָׂה, יְהוֹה:

- a. The accent ׀ over הַשָּׂדֶה, like ׀ over הַשְּׂבִיעִי (159. a), marks a secondary section. It is called R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

172. טַרְם—*té-rēm—not-yet*: an adverb.

173. יִצְמַח—(he) *will-sprout-forth*; cf. יִשְׁבֹּת:

- a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of יִצְמַח *he-sprouted-forth*.
- b. The ׀ under מ is pausal for ׀, § 38. 2.
- c. This verb has ׀ (in pause ׀) rather than ׀, as seen in יִשְׁבֹּת, because of the guttural ח, § 42. 2. b.

174. לֹא—*lô—not*; cf. יֹאמֶר, זֹאת.

175. הִמְטִיר—(he) *had-caused-to-rain*; cf. הִבְדִּיל, מִבְדִּיל:

- a. Here are three radicals, making מִטֵּר *he-rained*.
- b. The prefix ה (originally ה) indicates the Hiph'il Perfect, § 60. 1. a, b; and § 62. 2.
- c. Cf. the vowel of the preformative in the forms תִּרְשָׁא, יִבְדֵּל, תִּבְדֵּל, מִזְרִיעַ, מִבְדִּיל, הִבְדִּיל, with that in הִמְטִיר, § 75. R. 6.

176. אֵין—a noun meaning *nothing*, but always used as a verbal expression, *there is not, there was not*; hence the phrase means *and man was not, or and there was no man*.

177. לַעֲבֹד—to-serve; cf. לַעֲשׂוֹת, לְמִשְׁלַּח:

a. The עֲבֹד is Qāl Inf. const. of עָבַד he-served; but ע has ־, where מִשְׁלַּח, a similar form, has ־, because it is a guttural, § 42. 3. a.

b. The prep. ל takes ־, as in לַעֲשׂוֹת, according to § 47. 3.

178. וְאֵד—w'êdh—and-(a)-mist.

179. יַעֲלֶה—(he) will-go-up, or (he) used-to-go-up; cf. יָהִי:

a. ' is the pref. of the Impf.; the root is עָלָה he-went-up.

b. The vowel under ' in יִשְׁבֵּת and יִצְמַח is ־, but in this word it is ־, because of the following ע, § 42. 2. a.

c. Just as an original ־ is retained under the preformative of all Hiph'il forms except the Perfect, where it has been attenuated (§ 36. 4) to ־ (cf. הִמָּטִיר), so an original ־ has been retained under the preformative of the Qāl Impf. before gutturals, where otherwise it is attenuated to ־.

d. In יִשְׁבֵּת the first rad. has ־, but in יַעֲלֶה it has ־, § 42. 3. b.

e. The Imperfect here expresses customary action in past time.

180. מִן—from: so written only before the article; cf. מִן, מִן, § 48. 1, 2.

181. וְהִשְׁקָה—and-used-to-cause-to-drink; cf. הִמָּטִיר:

a. Another Hiph'il Perf., as indicated by ה; root שָׁקָה.

b. The ך here is Wāw Conv. or Consec., and gives to the verb the force possessed by יַעֲלֶה, which preceded it, § 73. 1. b, 2. b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

עֲשׂוֹת	הִמָּטִיר	יִקְרָא	רוּחַ
לַעֲבֹד	הִשְׁקָה	יִשְׁבֵּת	רָקִיעַ
יַעֲלֶה	יִבְדֹּל	יִצְמַח	מִזְרֵעַ
יִצְמַח	תִּדְּשָׂא	יַעֲלֶה	שִׁיחַ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

92. A guttural will take (1) *under* it a compound instead of a simple Š'wâ; and (2) *before* it the vowel $\bar{\text{—}}$ rather than $\bar{\text{—}}$ or $\bar{\text{—}}$.

93. The Hÿph'il stem has, under the preformative, the vowel $\bar{\text{—}}$ except in the Perfect, where it has been *attenuated* to $\bar{\text{—}}$ (cf. Latin *facilis*, but *difficilis*).

94. The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Imperfect was originally $\bar{\text{—}}$, but this has been retained only before gutturals, being elsewhere attenuated to $\bar{\text{—}}$.

95. The Qāl Imperfect may have for its stem-vowel either \bar{o} , or \bar{a} . In the cases cited above, note how $\bar{\text{—}}$ before \aleph and in pause has been heightened to $\bar{\text{—}}$, while before \aleph it has been heightened to \acute{e} .

96. Pāthāḥ-furtive steals in under the final gutturals \aleph , \aleph , \aleph , when they are preceded by any long vowel except $\bar{\text{—}}$.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 59. 1. *a, b*, 2. *a, b*. and N., Origin and use of the P'ēl stem.
2. § 59. 3, 4. *a, b*. and N., Origin and use of the Pū'āl stem.
3. § 59. 5. *a*, 6 *a, b*, Origin and use of the Hīthpā'ēl st.
4. § 65. 1. *b*, 2. *a, b*, (& p. 167) Inflection of these stems in Perf.
5. § 36. 4. *a, b*, Attenuation of $\bar{\text{—}}$ to $\bar{\text{—}}$.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List I., the verbs numbered 11—20.
2. Make a list of the new words in Genesis II. 4—6.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He sanctified* (קִדְּשׁ, Pī.), *we sanctified, they sanctified, I sanctified, ye (m.) sanctified*; (2) *She spoke* (דַּבָּר in P'ēl), *I spoke, we spoke, they spoke, thou (f.) didst speak, ye (m.) did speak*; (3) *He was sanctified* (Pū'āl), *I was sanctified, we were sanctified, they were sanctified*; (4) *She purified her-*

self (קדש in Hīthpā'ēl), we purified ourselves, they purified themselves, I purified myself.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Jehovah God sanctified this day and this place*; (2) *This (is) the day which God sanctified*; (3) *These (are) the heavens and the earth which God created*; (4) *The shrub and the herb will be in the field*; (5) *There was no man upon the earth in those days*; (6) *God did not cause it to rain upon the dry (land)*; (7) *The herb will sprout forth upon the field*; (8) *These generations*; (9) *This earth*; (10) *This day*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) קִדְּשֵׁתִי אֶת-הַיּוֹם; (2) הַמִּשְׁכָּל אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרֶץ; (3) נָתַתְּ לֹו אֶת הָאָרֶץ הַזֹּאת; (4) בָּרָא אֶת-הָאָרֶץ; (5) בְּרִגְתָּ הָיָם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ; (6) לֹעֲבֹר אֶת-הָאָרֶץ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of chapter II. from the unpointed text.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Forms of the Dem. pron. (2) Use of D. l. (3) Volatilization of an ultimate vowel in verbal forms. (4) Characteristics of the Nīphāl. (5) The word יְהוָה. (6) Pāthāh-furtive. (7) The difference in pointing between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִצְמַח, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יִקְרָא, between יִשְׁבֹּת and יַעֲלֶה. (8) Attenuation of — to —. (9) Hīph'il Perfect. (10) אֵין, לֹא, וְ. (11) Difference between עֲבָד and מִשָּׁל. (12) Force of the tense in יַעֲלֶה. (13) Peculiarities of gutturals. (14) The origin, use, and inflection of the three intensive stems. (15) The form קָטַלָה. (16) The form קָטַלְתָּם. (17) Heightening. (18) The Personal pronoun.

LESSON XIX.—GENESIS II. 7–9.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) יְהוָה (169); (2) מֶן- (180); (3) נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה (102, 103); (4) כָּל- (108); (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) עֵץ (70); (7) טוֹב (24).

2. NOTES.

182. וַיִּצֶר—*and-(he)-formed*; cf. וַיֵּאמֶר:

- a. The first י is the preformative, the second, the radical.
b. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root יָצַר *he-formed*.
c. The ם under צ is ʿ; consideration of it may be postponed.

183. עָפָר—*dust*: with the article it would be הָעָפָר, § 45. 4.

184. וַיִּפַּח—*and-he-breathed*; cf. מִתְחַח, יִצְחָח:

- a. For וַיִּפַּח, the נ being assimilated; root פָּחַ.
b. On ׀ instead of ׀ before ח see § 42. 2. b.

185. בְּאַפָּיו—*b'āp-pāw—in-nostrils-his*:

- a. אָף *nose*; אֶפְסִים *nostrils*; אֶפְיוֹ *his-nostrils*.
b. Learn that יֵ, pronounced āw (the י having no force), is the form of 3 masc. sg. suf. when attached to plural or dual nouns.
c. The D. f. in פ stands for נ, the original form being אֶנֶפֶּ.

186. נִשְׁמַת—*nī-š'māth—breath-of*; cf. חַיָּת, דָּגָת, חֵית:

- a. Abs. sg. is נִשְׁמָה, but in const. הַ־ goes back to the orig. ת־; the other changes will come up later.

187. חַיִּים—*lives*; cf. חַיָּה *life, beast*.

188. וַיִּטֵּעַ—*and-(he)-planted*; cf. יָפַח:

- a. So far as concerns vowels and form, the same as וַיִּפַּח (184); from the root נָטַע *he-planted*.

189. גֵּן—*garden*; cf. below in v. 9 הֶזֶן *in pause*.

190. מִקְדָּם—*mīq-qé-dhēm—from-east*; cf. עָרָב:

- a. The prep. מִן with נ assimilated, § 48. 1.
b. An *a*-class Segholate, primary form מִקְדָּם, § 106. 1. *a*.

191. וַיִּשֶׁם—*and-he-put*: learn (1) this form, (2) its meaning, (3) its root שִׁים *to-put*.

192. שָׁם—*there*: an adverb.

193. יָצַר—*he-formed*, or *he-had-formed*; cf. וַיִּצֶר:

a. Pausal for יָצַר, the root form, see 182. b.

194. וַיִּצְמַח—*and-(he)-caused-to-sprout-forth*; cf. וַיִּבְדֵּל:

a. Cf. with Qāl יִצְמַח (173), which has ־ under ' instead of ־.

b. The ־ under the preformative is the indication of the Hiph'il (except in Perf.).

c. יִבְדֵּל has ־ under 2d rad., but יִצְמַח has ־; why? § 42. 2. b.

d. Hiph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root צָמַח *he-sprouted*.

195. נִחְמַד—*nēh-mādh—desirable*, or *desired*:

a. The point in מ is neither D. f., nor D. l. (why not?); it is used in some texts, to show that the preceding Š'wâ, though under a guttural, is silent.

b. The root is חָמַד, נ indicating a Niph'al.

c. On the vowel ־ see § 42. 2. c; on ־, § 71. 2.

196. לִמְרֹאֶה... לִמְאֵכֵל—*for-sight... for-food*:

a. Two nouns formed by the prefix מ; cf. מְקוֹה, מְקוֹם; § 113. 1.

b. The roots are רָאָה *he-saw*, אָכַל *he-ate*.

197. הַחַיִּים—*hă-hăy-yîm—the-lives*; cf. הַחַיָּה:

a. The D. f. of the article is implied in ח, §§ 42. 1. b; 45. 2.

b. Méthègh on the second syllable before the tone.

198. הַדָּעַת—*the-knowing*: a verbal noun from יָדַע *he-knew*, with the article pointed as usual; it has here a direct object.

199. וָרַע—*wā-rā'—and-evil*; cf. וְרָעוּ:

a. Wāw Conj., before a tone-syllable, takes sometimes ־, § 49. 4.

b. רָע, instead of רַע, because in pause, § 38. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

נִפְשׁ	אֶרֶץ	דָּשָׂא	עֵשֶׁב	בָּקָר
קָדַם	עָרֵב	שָׂרֵץ	עָרֹן	חֵשֶׁךְ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

97. Nouns accented on the penult, having $\overline{\text{é}}$ for their first vowel, are *always* *a*-class Segholates, the é being a heightening of an original ä .

98. Nouns accented on the penult, having $\overline{\text{ē}}$ for their first vowel, are *always* *i*-class Segholates, the ē being a heightening of an original ī .

99. Nouns accented on the penult, having $\overline{\text{ō}}$ for their first vowel, are *always* *u*-class Segholates, the ō being a heightening of an original ū .

100. The unaccented $\overline{\text{—}}$ in the ultima of all these nouns is merely an inserted helping-vowel (§ 37. 2), for otherwise the word would be a monosyllable ending in two consonants.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. § 60. 1. <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> , 2, | Origin and use of the Hīph'īl stem. |
| 2. § 60. 3, 4, | Origin and use of the Hōph'āl stem. |
| 3. § 61. 1, 2, | Origin and use of the Nīph'āl stem. |
| 4. § 65. 1. <i>a</i> , <i>c</i> , 2. <i>c</i> , | Inflection of these various stems(cf. p.166). |
| 5. § 106. 1, | Origin of Segholates. |
| 6. § 36. 2. <i>N.</i> , | To what are ä , ī , ū , <i>when heightened</i> , changed? |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists I. and II., the verbs numbered 21—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 7—9.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He caused to rain, they caused to rain, I caused to rain, we caused to rain*; (2) *He caused to kill, she caused to kill, they caused to kill, ye (m.) caused to kill*; (3) *He divided* (Hīph. of פָּרַק), *she divided, they divided, I divided, we divided*; (4) *Thou (m.) wast caused to divide, I was caused to kill, we were caused to kill*; (5) *He was killed, I was killed, she*

was killed, thou (m.) wast sanctified (Nīph.), ye (f.) were sanctified, they were sanctified.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *And God breathed into his nostrils;* (2) *In the garden which God planted in Eden was fruit;* (3) *This fruit was good for food;* (4) *The good fruit;* (5) *The evil fruit;* (6) *The good tree and the evil tree;* (7) *And he caused to sprout forth grass and herb(s) and tree(s).*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַבְּדִיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ הַגֶּן עֵץ הַחַיִּים; (2) הַטּוֹב וּבֵין הָרָע; (3) נָתַן אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֲדָם בֶּגֶן אֲשֶׁר; (4) נָטַע אֶת-הָעֵץ בֶּגֶן; (5) הַבְּדִילָה; (6) נָטַע וְאֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ הַצִּמְיָח כָּל-עֵץ נִחְמָד לְמִרְאָה; (7) נִמְשְׁלוּ, נִמְשְׁלָנוּ, נִמְשְׁלָתָם, הַבְּדִילָנוּ, הַבְּדִילוּ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 7–9 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7–9 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76, numbered 1–30, in the Perfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) the same verbs in the Perfect 3 c. pl.; (3) the same verbs in the Perfect 2 m. pl.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation. (2) The vowels \bar{a} and \bar{e} in the stem of the Qāl Imperfect. (3) Pronunciation and meaning of the affix יִ. (4) The root *to-put*, the form *and-he-put*. (5) Difference between יִבְדֵּל and יִצְמַח. (6) מ as a prefix in the formation of nouns. (7) A-class Segholates. (8) I-class Segholates. (9) U-class Segholates. (10) Origin, use and inflection of the Hīph'āl, the Hōph'āl and the Nīph'āl stems. (11) Heightening. (12) The helping-vowel ē.

LESSON XX.—GENESIS II. 10–14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) מְלֶאכֶתוֹ (160); (2) וַיִּשְׁבֹּת (161); (3) תּוֹלְדוֹת (166); (4) יִצְמַח (173); (5) יַעֲלֶה (179).

2. NOTES.

200. וְנָהָר—*and-(a)-river*; cf. כְּנָף, אָדָם:

a. This noun belongs to a large class, formed from the root by means of two originally short vowels, both of which, the one *before*, and the other *under*, the tone, have become tone-long, § 107. 1. a.

201. יָצָא—*yô-çê'—going-forth, = goes-forth*; cf. רָמַשׁ:

a. The active participle of Qāl, used, as often, for a present tense.

b. The first vowel is ô, not ô; the root, יָצָא *he-went-forth*.

202. מִמֶּעֶדֶן—*from-Eden*; cf. מַעַל, § 48. 2; עָשָׂב, § 106. 1. b:

a. Note the Zāqēph-qāṭōn (־); it marks the end of a secondary section and also the accented syllable of מִמֶּעֶדֶן, cf. 159. a.

203. לְהַשְׁקוֹת—*to-cause-to-drink*, i. e., *to-water*; cf. עֲשׂוֹת, הַבְדִּיל:

a. Like הַבְדִּיל, this word has the pref. ה־; it is Hīph. Inf. const.

b. Like עֲשׂוֹת, it ends in וֹת; it is from a root whose last letter is ה־.

c. Cf. also the Hīph. Perf. 3 m. sg. הִשְׁקָה (181).

204. מִמֶּשָׁם—*and-from-there*; cf. מִתַּחַת, וּבֵין:

205. יִפָּרֵד—*it-will-be-divided, or it-divides-itself*:

a. D. f. *in* and *ā under* פ־ indicate at once the Nīph'āl.

b. The root is פָּרַד; Nīph. Perf., נִפְרַד; cf. יָקוּ (55).

206. לְאַרְבָּעָה—*for-four*; cf. רְבִיעִי *fourth*.

207. רָאשִׁים—*rā'-šîm—heads*: an irregular plural from רָאֵשׁ.

208. שֵׁם—*šēm—name*: same as the proper name *Shem*.

209. הַסָּבִיב—*the-(one)-surrounding*; cf. יָצָא, רָמַשׁ:

a. On ׀ see 171. a.

210. הַחִיִּלָּה—hă-h^awî-lā—the-Havilah:

a. The article here belongs really to אֶרֶץ, the phrase = *all the land of Havilah*, not *all land of the Havilah*, see Principle 3 (p. 63).

211. אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם—which+there, = *where*; cf. אֲשֶׁר-בוֹ = *in which*.

212. זָהָב—gold: A noun like נָהָר, אָדָם, כֶּנֶף, § 107. 1. a.

213. וְזָהָב—û-z^ahăbh—and-gold-of:

a. The Wāw, before a consonant with Š'wâ, is ו, § 49. 2.

b. Comp'd Š'wâ under ו, though not a guttural, after ו, § 32. 3. d.

c. Méthëgh with ו before compound Š'wâ, § 18. 3.

d. זָהָב or, as it would be without ו, זֶהָב, differs from זָהָב in that the first ז, in an open syl., is volatilized, the second, in a closed syl., is shortened; in other words, the form is treated as if the accent had passed from it to the following word. This is virtually true, for the noun is in the construct state, § 123. (opening words); § 125. 3. a, b.

e. Cf. נָהָר abs., but נֶהָר const.; כֶּנֶף abs., but כָּנַף const.

214. הַהוּא—hă-hî' (not hă-hîw')—the-that; cf. הַחִישׁ:

a. הוּא is archaic for הֵיא, § 50. 3. a; here used as a Demonstrative, § 52. 2.

b. The Demonstrative follows its noun, and has the article

215. הַבְּדִלָּה—hăb-b'dhō-lăh—the-bdellium.

216. אֶבֶן הַשֹּׁהַם—'é-bhên hăš-šō-hăm—stone-of the-onyx:

a. Two Segholates,—one a-class, one u-class.

b. Helping-vowel in first is א, in second, after ה, א, § 37. 2. a.

217. הַדִּקְלָה—hîd-dé-qêl—Tigris (?).

218. הַהֹלֶךְ—hă-hô-lêkh—the-(one)-going; cf. הַסֹּכֵב:

a. D. f. of article is implied in ה, cf. הַהוּא (214), § 45. 2.

b. Qāl act. Part. (ô, not ô) of הֹלֵךְ he-went.

219. קֶדְמָה—qîdh-măth—eastward-of; const. of קָדְמָה:

a. The original ת is restored in the const. state, § 122. 2. a. (3).

b. A fem. form related to קָדַם (190).

220. הוּא פָּרַת—is Euphrates.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יָצָא	הָאָחֵר	חִיָּה abs., but	חֵית const.
סָבַב	וְיָהָב	נִשְׁמָה abs., but	נִשְׁמַת const.
הָלַךְ	שֵׁם-הַנָּהָר	קָדְמָה abs., but	קָדְמַת const.

4. OBSERVATIONS.

101. The *o* of the Qāl active Participle is unchangeable, *ô*, not changeable, *ō*.

102. Note, in the words cited above, Méthëgh written (1) on second syl. before the tone, (2) with a vowel before compound Š'wâ, (3) with a long vowel, in a closed syl. before Mäqqēph.

103. The original fem. ending in Hebrew was *ת־*; but this has been changed to *ה־*, except where something closely following protects it. On account of the following noun, it is preserved in the construct state.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 62. Table, General view of the Verb-stems.
2. § 62. R's 1—4, Changes from original vowels.
3. § 66. Tabular View, Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active).
4. § 66. R. 1, Various prefixes and affixes used.
5. § 66. R. 2, The original stem of the Qāl Imperfect.
6. § 66. R's 3, 4 Remarks on the terminations '־, נָה, נָה־.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 31—40.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 10—14.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—THE PERSONAL PRONOUN.

- הוּא הַסָּבִב HE or IT (is) the (one) surrounding.
וְיָהָב הָאָרֶץ הַהוּא And the gold of THAT land.
וְהַנָּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פָּרַת And the fourth river is Euphrates.

Principle 5.—The personal pronoun, besides (1) its ordinary use as a *personal* pronoun, may have (2) the force of a remote demonstrative pronoun (*that*), and (3) the force of a *copula*, i. e., to mark the relation between the subject and predicate.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rest, I shall rest, we shall rest, they will rest, thou (f.) shalt rest*; (2) *They (m.) shall swarm, he shall swarm, she shall swarm, they (f.) shall swarm, ye (m.) shall swarm*; (3) *He will call, she will call, I shall call, we shall call, thou (m.) shalt call*; (4) *He will plant, I shall plant, thou (m.) shalt plant, she shall plant, they shall plant*; (5) *He will give, she will give, I will give, we shall give, thou (m.) wilt give*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *(The) river of that land is (a) great river*; (2) *(The) name of that river is Euphrates*; (3) *The river which goes forth from Eden will be divided*; (4) *(The) gold of (the) land of Havilah is good gold*; (5) *Thou shalt call that river which goes (= the (one) going) eastward of Assyria Euphrates*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) כּוֹכַב קָטָן אַחֵר; (2) נָהַר גָּדֹל; (3) יָצְרָת אֶת-הָאָדָם עֶפְרָן; (4) שֵׁם-הַגֵּן הוּא עֶרֶן; (5) סִבֵּב אֶת-הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם זָהָב; (6) תִּשְׁבְּתִי בַיּוֹם הַשְּׁבִיעִי. שֵׁם הוּא עֶרֶן

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 10—14 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76 numbered 31—62 (excepting Nos. 35, 39, 48, 51, 59) in the Perf. 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The same verbs in the Perf. 3 c. pl.; (3) The same verbs in the Perf. 2 m. pl.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns formed by prefixing מ. (2) Nouns which had originally two short vowels. (3) A-class, I-class and U-class Segholates. (4) The vowels of the Qāl Part. act. (5) A comparison of הִשְׁקוּת with הִבְדִּיל and עֲשׂוֹת. (6) The words meaning *he-was-divided*, *he-will-be-divided*. (7) The construct state of nouns like נָהָר, נָהָב, etc. (8) The construct state of Segholates. (9) The two forms of the fem. ending הַֿ, and תַֿ. (10) Méthēgh. (11) The original forms of the various Perfect stems. (12) Inflection of the Qāl Imperfect. (13) Prefixes and affixes of the Impf. as compared with the affixes of the Perfect. (14) The difference between the stem-vowels of יָשַׁבַּת, יִקְרָא, יִטֵּעַ.

LESSON XXI.—GENESIS II. 15–18.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) וַיִּפַּח (184); (2) לֵאמֹר (115); (3) מִקְדָּם (190); (4) הִדְרֵת (198); (5) וָרַע (199).

2. NOTES.

221. וַיִּקַּח—and-(he)-took; cf. וַיִּטֵּעַ:

- a. For וַיִּלְקַח, but ל is assimilated (like נ), § 39. 3.
b. The guttural ח has = (ǎ) before it, rather than ǝ, § 42. 2. b.

222. וַיַּנַּחֲהוּ—wǎy-yǎn-nî-hē-hû—and-he-caused-to-rest-him:

- a. The •ן is Wāw Consec.; הוּ is the pron. suf. of 3 m. sg.
b. The root is נוּחַ to-rest; the form is an irreg. Hiph'il.

223. וְלִשְׁמֶרָה וְלִעֲבָדָה—l'š-m'rah û-l'šö-m'rah:

- a. The translation of these words is: *to-serve-her and-to-keep-her*.
b. The insep. prepositions are as usual; ך before ל becomes ך, § 49. 2.
c. The final ה is a consonant, as indicated by Mäppîq, § 16. 1.
d. The ף under ע and ש, if it were ā, would have Méthēgh, § 18. 2.

- e. הַ is a contraction of הָ; cf. י for הוּ, § 124. 1. R. 1.
 f. These forms are Qāl Inf.'s const. (cf. מִשֵּׁל), and without suffixes would read עָבַד and שָׁמַר (§ 70. 2); but, before the suffix, ֹ is pushed backward to ע and ש, and shortened to ֹ, § 74. 3. a. (2).
 g. The syllables לָע and לָשׁ are *half-open*, and the Š'wâs under ב and מ are *medial* (§ 26. 4. N.).

224. וַיִּצַּו—*and-(he)-commanded*; cf. וַיִּבֶל from בָּלָה:

- a. Shortened from וַיִּצְוֶה, Pī'el Impf. of צָוָה *he-commanded*.
 b. D. f. omitted (1) from י and (2) from ו, § 14. 1, 2.
 c. The unfailing indication of the Pī'el is here, viz., — under 1st rad.
 d. וַיִּצַּו, in Pī'el, = *he-commanded*; so בָּלָה, in Pī'el, = *he-finished*.

225. אָכַל—*ā-khōl—to-eat, or eating*:

- a. Qāl Inf. *absolute* of אָכַל *he-ate*; second vowel *unchangeable*.
 b. Cf. with this the form of the Inf. const. אָכַל (cf. מִשֵּׁל) = *khōl*, the *o* being *changeable*, § 70. 1. b, 2.
 c. Cf. מִשֵּׁל (ֹ) and מִשַּׁל (ֹ); שָׁמַר (ֹ) and שָׁמַר (ֹ).

226. תֹּאכַל—*tô'-khēl—thou-shalt-eat*:

- a. ת indicates the Impf. 2 m. sg. (*thou*), root אָכַל.
 b. Cf. with this וַיֹּאמֶר *and-he-said*, from אָמַר.

227. וּמִעֵץ—*and-from-tree-of*: ו, § 49. 2; מ, § 48. 2.

228. תֹּאכַל—Another spelling of תֹּאכַל (226).

229. מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בַיּוֹם—*from-him (= it); for, in-day-of*:

- a. מֶנּוּ reduplicated = מִמֶּנּוּ; with הוּ = מִמֶּנּוּ, in which the ה is assim. backwards and repres. by D. f. in נ, § 51. 5. b, and — is deflected to —.
 b. D. l. in כ and in כ because of prec. disj. accent, § 12. 3.

230. אָכַלָּה—*khō-l'khā—thy-eating*:

- a. The Inf. const. is אָכַל, but before ה, אָכַל (ֹ), § 74. 3. a. (1).
 b. Cf. (1) reg. form קָטַל, (2) form before ה, קָטַל, (3) form before ה (see Note 223. f), קָטַל (ֹ).

231. מוֹת תָּמוּת—*môth tã-mûth—dying thou-shalt-die*:

- a. The Qāl Inf. abs., and Impf. 2 m. sg. of מוֹת *to-die*.

b. The explanation of these forms will be given later.

232. הָיֹוֹת—*h'yôth—being-of*; cf. עֲשׂוֹת *making-of*:

a. Qāl Inf. const. of הָיָה *he-was*, translated as a verbal noun.

b. Under the guttural ה appears a compound Š'wâ.

233. לְבָדּוֹ—*to or in-separation-his*: ל, prep.; בַּד, noun; ם, suffix.

234. אֶעֱשֶׂה-לּוֹ—*ë-'sél+lô—I-will-make+for-him*:

a. א indicates the *first* pers. sg.; root is עֲשָׂה *he-made*.

b. The D. f. in ל is conjunctive (cf. עֲשֶׂה-פָּרִי), § 15. 3.

c. Cf. וַיַּעַשׂ (46), עָשָׂה (71), עֲשׂוֹת, all from עֲשָׂה.

235. עֵזֶר—*ë-zër—(a) help or helper*; cf. אֶבְנֵי עֵזֶר *Ebenezer*:

a. Like עָשָׂב and עָדֵן an *i*-class Segholate, § 106. 1. b.

236. כְּנִגְדּוֹ—*as-over-against-him*: כ, נִגַּד, ם.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיִּקַּח	וַיִּקְדָּשׁ	וַיִּבְדֵּל	יָקוּוּ	אָכַל
וַיִּטַּע	וַיִּצּוּ	וַיִּצְמַח	יָפְרָד	אָכְלָהּ
וַיִּפַּח	וַיִּבְרַךְ	תִּבְרָשָׂא	תִּבְרָאָה	עָבְרָהּ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

104. Verbs whose third radical is a guttural must have = for their stem-vowel in the Imperfect.

105. The Pī'el Impf. may always be distinguished by the = (or, if the second radical is a guttural, the ⚭) which is under the first radical.

106. The Hīph'il Impf. may be distinguished by the = which is under the personal preformative.

107. The Nīph'al Impf. may be distinguished by the D. f. *in* and the ⚭ *under* the first radical.

108. The *o* of the Inf. abs. is ô unchangeable; but the *o* of the Inf. const. is ô, and may be shortened to ɔ, or may be given to the first radical and then shortened to ɔ.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 68. 1. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Nīph'al Impf.
2. § 68. 2, 3, 4, The stems and inflection of the Pī'el, Hīthpā'el, (cf. pp. 166, 167) Pū'al and Hōph'al Imperfects.
3. § 68. 5. *a, b*, The stem and inflection of the Hīph'il Impf.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II., verbs numbered 41—50.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 15—18.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will be divided,¹ they will be divided, we shall be divided, thou (f.) shalt be divided*; (2) *She will sanctify, I shall sanctify, ye will sanctify, they (f.) will sanctify, we shall sanctify*; (3) *Thou (f.) shalt be sanctified, I shall be sanctified, ye (m.) shall be sanctified, we shall be sanctified*; (4) *He will cause to divide,² they (m.) will cause to divide, we shall cause to divide, thou (f.) wilt cause to divide, ye (f.) shall cause to divide*; (5) *Thou (f.) shalt be caused to divide, we shall be caused to divide*; (6) *I shall rule, I shall be ruled, thou (f.) shalt rule thyself, they (f.) will cause to rule, we shall rule ourselves*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou mayest eat from all the fruit which God has given*; (2) *Thou shalt divide between the good and between the evil*; (3) *Thou mayest not eat from the tree which is in the midst of the garden*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) אָכַל תֹּאכֵל; (2) מוֹת תָּמוּת; (3) יִקְדֹּשׁ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה; (4) עֲשֵׂה אֱלֹהִים בְּיוֹם אֲכַלְךָ מִן-הָעֵץ תָּמוּת; (5) לֹאֲדָם עֵזֶר בְּנִגְדּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 15—18 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

¹ Use the root פָּרַךְ (in Niphal). ² Use the root פָּרַל in Hīph'il.

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76. numbered 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39), in the Imperfect 3 m. sg. of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Assimilation of ל. (2) Dif. between the *o* of the Inf. abs. and the *o* of the Inf. const. (3) The Inf. const. before suffixes. (4) The words meaning *being-of*, *to-serve-her*, *thy-eating*. (5) The characteristics by which the various Imperfects may be distinguished. (6) The stems of the various Imperfects. (7) The inflection of the various Imperfects. (8) Peculiarities of gutturals. (9) Tone-long vowels. (10) Méthěgh, Măppîq, Răphé and Măqqēph.

LESSON XXII.—GENESIS II. 19–21.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) הָאָדָמָה (129); (2) חַיִּית (128); (3) הַשָּׂרָה (171); (4) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (5) בְּהֵמָה (125); (6) עֹר כְּנָגְדוֹ (235, 236); (7) וַיִּקַּח (221).

2. NOTES.

237. וַיַּעַר—a defective writing of וַיַּיַּעַר (182).

238. וַיִּבֵּא—and-he-caused-to-come; cf. וַיְבַדֵּל:

a. Clearly a Hiph'il Impf. 3 m. sg. of the root בוא *to-come-in*.

b. Instead of ׀, the preformative ' has ׀ in an open syllable.

239. לִרְאוֹת—lîr-'ôth—to-see; cf. לַעֲשׂוֹת, לִמְשֹׁל:

a. ראוֹת is the Inf. const. of the verb ראה *he-saw*.

b. ל, before a letter with Š'wâ, takes ׀, § 47. 2.

240. מַה-יִּקְרָא-לוֹ—măy+yîq-râ'+lô—*what+he-will-call+to-it*:

a. The Interrogative *what?* pointed like the article, § 54. 2. a.

b. לוֹ = *to-him*, just as בוֹ = *in-him*.

241. הוּא—literally *he*, = *is*; cf. Principle¹ 5 (3).

242. שְׁמוֹת . . . שְׁמוֹ—*his-name . . . names*:

- a. Before the suffix ה the ׀ of שֵׁם becomes ׀; but
- י. The ׀ is retained before the fem. plur. affix ם.
- c. R'bhî(ă)' (־) over שְׁמוֹת, § 24. 5. b.

243. מָצָא—*he-found*; cf. קָרָא, בָּרָא:

- a. ׀, instead of ׀ as in שָׁבַת, because א is silent.
- b. Lit., *he-found*; here impersonal, = *there-was-found*.

244. וַיִּפֹּל—*wăy-yăp-pēl—and-(he)-caused-to-fall*:

- a. This form is for וַיִּכְבֹּל, which is like וַיִּכְבֹּל, in Hiph'il.
- b. Root נָפַל, of which נ is assimilated and represented by D. f.
- c. נָתַן, נָטַע, נָפַח, נָפַל all have נ for their first radical; the old Jewish paradigm-word was פָּעַל, the first radical of which is פ; hence, technically, these verbs are called פ"ן, i. e., Pē Nûn, § 77. 2, and N. 1.

245. תִּרְדָּמָה—(a)-*deep-sleep*: on formation see § 115. and R.

246. וַיִּישָׁן—*wăy-yî-sân—and-he-slept*; cf. וַיִּצָּר:

- a. The ׀ is pausal for ׀, § 38. 2.
- b. The radical י becomes silent after the preceding ׀.

247. אַחַת—*ă-hăth—one*: fem. of אָחָד (37).

248. מִצְלָעָיו—*mĭç-çă-l'ô-thāw—from-ribs-his*:

- a. The מן with ן assimilated, § 48. 1.
- b. צָלַע is plur. const. of צָלַע (v. 22), a feminine noun.
- c. י׃ is the same as in אָפִי, see Note 185. b.

249. וַיִּסְגֹּר—*wăy-yîç-gôr—and-he-closed*; cf. וַיִּשְׁבֹּת:

- a. Perfects: סָגַר, נִסְגַּר, סָגַר, הִסְגִּיר.
- b. Imperfects: יִסְגֹּר, יִסְגֵּר, יִסְגֹּר, יִסְגֵּר.
- c. The o is ō, not ô; as it always is in Qāl Impf.

250. בָּשָׂר—*flesh*; cf. אָדָם, כֶּנֶף, זָהָב, נָהָר, עֶפֶר, § 107. 1. a.

251. תַּחְתָּנָה—*tăh-tén-nā—instead-of-her*:

¹ That is, Principle of Syntax.

- a.* Prep. תַּחַת, see 49; a connecting syllable, תַּֿ; the fem. suf., תִּֿ.
b. ה is assim. backwards, so that תַּחַתְּנָה becomes תַּחַתְּנִי; then the vowel-letter ה is added, § 6. *a.* N. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

מִן-הָאָדָמָה	הָאָדָם	הַשָּׁמַיִם (v. 20)	וַיִּפֹּל
מִתַּחַת	לֹא-מָצָא	וּלְאָדָם (v. 20)	וַיִּפֹּחַ
מֵעַל	הַשָּׂדֶה	שְׁמוֹת (v. 20)	וַיִּטֵּעַ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

109. The preposition מִן *from* is written separately chiefly before the article; elsewhere it is joined to the following word, the ך suffering assimilation; but, if the following word begins with a guttural, the D. f. is rejected and the preceding ׀ heightened to ׀̄.

110. The syl. standing second before the tone receives Méthëgh, if it is an *open* syllable.

111. Three accents of high rank are ֿ̄ Zāqēph qāṭōn, ֿ̄̄ Zāqēph gādhôl, ֿ̄̄̄ R'bhî(ă), § 24. 4, 5. *a, b.*

112. Verbs whose first radical is ך assimilate the ך whenever it would stand at the close of a syllable. It is then represented by D. f. in the second radical. Such forms are liable to be confused with Pŕ'el forms.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 69. 1. *a—c*, The *stem* of Imperatives.
- § 69. 2. *a, b*, and N. 1, The *inflection* of Imperatives.
- § 70. 1. *a, b*, The Infinitive Absolute.
- § 70. 2, The Infinitive Construct.
- § 30. 6. *a*, The ô that comes by obscuration from â.
- § 30. 7. *a, c, d*, The ô that comes by contraction of *au* or *aw*.

originally two short vowels. (5) Preposition **מן**. (6) The accents Zāqēph qāṭōn, Zāqēph gādhōl, and R'bhî(ă)'. (7) The stems and inflection of the various Imperatives. (8) The Infinitives Absolute. (9) The Infinitives Construct. (10) The ô from â. (11) The ô from aw.

LESSON XXIII.—GENESIS II. 22, 23.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) **אָרָם** (131); (2) **בֶּשֶׂר** (250); (3) **מִן** in **מֵאִישׁ** (202); (4) **וְהָיוּ** (80); (5) **אָחֵר** (37); (6) **לֹא** (174).

2. NOTES.

- 252.** **וַיִּבֶן**—wăy-yî-bhên—*and-(he)-built*; cf. **יָרַב**:
a. Shortened from **יִבְנֶה** (root **בָּנָה**), as **יָרַב** from **יִרְבֶּה** (root **רָבָה**).
b. The ending **הַ** is *always* rejected from verbal forms with Wāw Consecutive; so **וַיְהִי**, not **וַיְהִיָּה**, **וַיַּעַשׂ**, not **וַיַּעַשֶּׂה**.
c. **יִבֶן** is difficult to pronounce, so **וַ** is inserted under **ב**, § 37. 2. *c*; 100. 5. *b.* (3).
d. From the root **בָּנָה** *build*, come **בֵּן** *son*, **בַּת** *daughter*.
253. **הַצֵּלַע**—*the-rib*; cf. the form before suf. **צִלְעַת** (248).
254. **לָקַח**—*he-took*; cf. the Qāl Impf. **יִקַּח** (221).
255. **לְאִשָּׁה**—l'îš-šā—*for-woman*; cf. **אִישׁ** (v. 23).
256. **וַיְבִאֶהָ**—wă-y'bhî-'é-hā—*and-he-caused-to-come-her*:
a. Root **בָּא**; cf. **וַיָּבֵא** (238); D. f. omitted from **י**.
b. The **הַ** is 3 f. sg. suffix *her*; **וַ** may be called a connecting vowel.
c. The **וַ** is î, though written defectively.
d. In **וַיָּבֵא** **וַ** stands, because before the tone; but in **וַיְבִאֶהָ**, this **וַ** has become **וּ**, because of the removal of the tone, § 32. 1. *c.*
257. **זֹאת**—zô th—*this (f.)*; cf. **אֵלֶּה** (165), § 52. 1. *c.*
258. **הַפֶּעַם**—hăp-pă-'ăm—*the-stroke*, = *now*:
a. An *a*-class Segholate, original *ă* retained, § 106. 2. *a.*

- b. — used as a helping-vowel instead of ־ , §§ 37. 2; 42. 2. a.
 c. Article has here its original *demonstrative* force, *this*, i. e., *this stroke* or *time*, meaning *now*.

259. מֵעֲצָמַי — mē-‘aṣā-măy — *from-bones-my* :

- a. מֵ for מִן; cf. מֵעַל and מֵאִישׁ (v. 23), § 48. 2.
 b. מֵעֲצָמַי is the form taken by עֲצָמִים in the *plural* with the suffix meaning *my*; the form is a difficult one, §§ 124. 3. a. (1); 125. 4. c.

260. מִבְּשָׁרִי — *from-flesh-my*; cf. גִּדְּלִים.

- a. Not בְּשָׁרִי, but בִּשְׁרִי; cf. 256. d, § 32. 1. c.
 b. A *singular* noun with suffix of 1 person sg.

261. יִקְרָא — yîq-qā-rē — *he* (i. e., *it*) *shall-be-called* :

- a. Niph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of the verb קָרָא *call*.
 b. Note the D. f. *in*, and pretonic ־ *under* the first radical.

262. לָקַחְהָ-זֹאת — lû-q‘hāz+zô th — *was-taken+this* :

- a. ־ indicates Pû‘āl; comp’d Š‘wâ under ק, tho’ not a guttural.
 b. הָ indicates Perf. 3 fem. sg.; cf. הָיְתָה.
 c. D. f. conjunctive in י, § 15. 3; Méthēgh before comp’d Š‘wâ.
 d. D. f. omitted from ק, §§ 14. 2; 32. 3. b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יִרְבֵּה for רֶבֶה	מֵאֹר but מֵאֶרֶץ	עָרַב
יִבְנֵה for בְּנֵה	בִּשְׁרִי but בְּשָׁרִי	זָרַע
יַעֲשֶׂה for יַעֲשֶׂה	יָבֵא but יִבְאֶה	פָּעַם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

113. The ending הָ, with which all Imperfects of verbs having ה for the third radical end, falls away after Wāw Consecutive.

114. Two consonants with Š‘wâ seldom stand at the end of a word; a vowel (־ or ־־) is generally inserted for euphony.

115. A vowel which *became long* because of proximity to the tone, *becomes tone-short* (i. e., a half-vowel), when the tone is removed to a distance.

116. Some Segholates have two Š'ghôls; others, those with a guttural for the third radical, have one Š'ghôl and one Păthăh; still others, those with a guttural for the second radical, have two Păthăhs.

5. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

הוא	שָׁמַר	אֶתְנוּ	<i>He kept or has kept us.</i>
היא	שָׁמְרָה	אֶתְךָ	<i>She has kept thee (f.).</i>
אתָה	שָׁמַרְתָּ	אֹתוֹ	<i>Thou (m.) hast kept him.</i>
אתָה	שָׁמַרְתְּ	אֹתָהּ	<i>Thou (f.) hast kept her.</i>
אֲנִי	שָׁמַרְתִּי	אֶתְךָ	<i>I have kept thee (m.).</i>
הֵם	שָׁמְרוּ	אֹתִי	<i>They (m.) have kept me.</i>
הֵן	שָׁמְרוּ	אֶתְכֶן	<i>They (f.) have kept you (f.).</i>
אֲתֶם	שָׁמַרְתֶּם	אֹתָם	<i>Ye (m.) have kept them (m.).</i>
אֲתֶן	שָׁמַרְתֶּן	אֹתָן	<i>Ye (f.) have kept them (f.).</i>
אֲנֶחְנוּ	שָׁמַרְנוּ	אֶתְכֶם	<i>We have kept you (m.).</i>

[Note.—Let this exercise be thoroughly mastered; it will be found a most helpful acquisition.]

6. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. § 71. 1. a, c, | The Qāl active and passive Participles. |
| 2. § 71. 2, 3, | The Niph'al and remaining Participles. |
| 3. § 58. 2. b, c, | The stem of the Qāl Perfect Statives. |
| 4. § 58. Notes 2, 3, | Middle A, E and O verbs; Statives. |
| 5. § 64. 1—3, | Inflection of Qāl Perfect Statives. |
| 6. § 67. 1—3 and Notes, | Inflection of Qāl Imperfect Statives |

7. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List V., nouns numbered 16—30.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 22, 23.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Ruling, ruled, causing to rule, ruling oneself, being caused to rule*; (2) *Resting, causing to rest, closing, closed, caused to close*; (3) *Eating, causing to rain, finding, serving, sanctifying* (Pī'ēl), *sanctified* (Pū'āl), *keeping oneself*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This (is) the woman whom God created from the man*; (2) *I will close my flesh*; (3) *This woman was taken from this man*; (4) *Bone from his bone and flesh from his flesh*; (5) *The waters shall be called seas*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) עֲצָמוֹ אַחֵר; (2) הָאִשָּׁה; (3) הָאִשָּׁה; (4) לָקַח הָאִישׁ מִן־הָעֶפֶר; (5) לָקַחְתִּי מִן־הַבָּמִים; (6) הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה הַזֹּאת; (7) הַנָּהָר יֵצֵא מֵעֵרֶן; (8) לָאוֹר יִקְרָא יוֹם; (9) הָאִשָּׁה הַטּוֹבָה הַזֹּאת.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 22, 23 of chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written:—(1) The verbs in § 76. marked 1—40 (except those in which the Qāl is marked Q.*, and Nos. 17, 19, 35 and 39) in the Participles of those stems in which each verb is there said to occur; (2) The verbs in § 76. in which the Qāl is marked Q.*, in the Qāl Perfect 3 m. sg., 2 m. sg., 2 m. pl., and in the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg., 2 f. sg., 2 f. pl.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of הָ. (2) Insertion of וָ and וֹ. (3) The demonstrative pronoun. (4) The personal pronoun. (5) The pronominal suffixes with the sign of the definite object. (6) The personal terminations of the Perfect. (7) D. f. conjunc. (8) D. f. omitted. (9) Pū'āl stem. (10) Volatilization. (11) The vowels of Segholates. (12) Qāl Participles. (13) Other Participles. (14) Qāl Perfect (stative). (15) Qāl Imperfect (stative). (16) Statives.

¹ See § 45. 4.

LESSON XXIV.—GENESIS II. 24, 25.

1. NOTES.

263. **עַל־כֵּן**—*upon+so, = therefore*; cf. ē of כֵּן and ê of בֵּין.

264. **יַעֲזֹב־**—*yă-‘a-zöbh+—he-shall-forsake+*:

a. For **יַעֲזֹב**, but before **מֶאֱקֶפֶה** ō becomes ֹ; root **עֲזַב**.

b. **יַעֲזֹב** instead of **יַעֲזֹב** (cf. **יִקְטֹל**), because the guttural ע prefers (1) — to —, and (2) — to —, §§ 42. 2. a; 42. 3. b.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of the guttural verb **עֲזַב**; synopsis in Qāl, **עֲזַב, יַעֲזֹב, עֲזַב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב, עֲזֹב**.

265. **אָבִיו**—*‘ā-bhîw—father-his*:

a. **אָב** *father*; יְ is an archaic ending peculiar to this word.

b. י is all that is left of **הוּא** *his* or *him*; cf. י in **אָפִיו**.

266. **אִמּוֹ**—*‘îm-mô—mother-his*:

a. **אִם** *mother*; ך, the suffix of the 3 masc. sg.

b. Before ך, מ is doubled; — is consequently shortened to —, § 28. 3.

267. **וְרָבַק**—*and-shall-cleave*; cf. **וְהָיוּ**:

a. Synopsis in Qāl, **רָבַק, יִרְבַּק, רָבַק, רָבֹק, רָבֵק, רָבֵק, רָבֹק**.

b. ך with the Perf. is Wāw Conversive; cf. ך with the Imperfect.

268. **בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ**—*b-‘îš-tô—in-wife-his*:

a. An irregular form of **אִשָּׁה**, before the suffix.

269. **וַיְהִי**—*wăy-yîh-yû—and-they-were*; cf. **וְהָיוּ**:

a. Š‘wâ under ה is silent, being only a syllable-divider.

b. Méthëgh with —, to facilitate the pronunciation of the fol. ה.

c. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of the verb **הָיָה**, with Wāw Consecutive.

270. **שְׁנֵיהֶם**—*(the) two-of-them, = they-two*; cf. **שְׁנֵי**:

a. **שְׁנֵי** is the construct state of the dual **שְׁנַיִם** *two*.

b. **הֶם** is the pronominal suffix of the 3 plur. masc.

271. **עֲרוּמִים**—*‘rûm-mîm—naked*:

a. The Š‘wâ under ע, because of distance from the tone.

b. The ך must here be regarded as a short vowel (i. e., an incorrect full writing of ü), on account of the D. f. following.

272. יִתְבַּשְׁשׁוּ yith-bô-šā-šû—they-will-be-ashamed:

- a. A formation after the manner of the Hithpā'el. 9. 47. 5. x
 b. Imperfect 3 masc. plur. of the root בּוּשׁ.
 c. The ׀ in pause for ׀.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יְעֻזְב־	וְיִהְיוּ	אֵת	אִם	שְׁנִים	פְּנִים
יְעֻלָּה	וְהִיוּ	אֶת-	אִמּוֹ	שְׁנֵי	פְּנֵי

2. OBSERVATIONS.

117. The ׀ which is seen in יִקְטֹל was originally a Pāthāḥ; this original Pāthāḥ is retained before gutturals.

118. Wāw Consec. with the Impf. is ׀; with the Perfect, it is ׀.

119. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a closed syl. is ׀.

120. The vowel to which ׀ is shortened in a sharpened syl. is ׀.

121. The plural ending ׀ becomes in the construct ׀.

122. The dual ending ׀ also becomes in the construct ׀.

3. PRONOUNS, PERSONAL PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS, PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES.

לָנוּ	יִכְתֹּב	הוּא	<i>He will write to us.</i>
לָךְ	תִּכְתֹּב	הִיא	<i>She will write to thee (f.).</i>
לוֹ	תִּכְתֹּב	אֵתָהּ	<i>Thou (m.) wilt write to him.</i>
לָהּ	תִּכְתֹּבֶי	אֵתָהּ	<i>Thou (f.) wilt write to her.</i>
לָךְ	אִכְתֹּב	אֲנִי	<i>I will write to thee (m.).</i>
לִי	יִכְתְּבוּ	הֵם	<i>They (m.) will write to me.</i>
לָכֶן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	הֵן	<i>They (f.) will write to you (f.).</i>
לָהֶם	תִּכְתְּבוּ	אֵתָם	<i>Ye (m.) will write to them (m.).</i>
לָהֶן	תִּכְתְּבֶנָּה	אֵתָן	<i>Ye (f.) will write to them (f.).</i>
לָכֶם	נִכְתֹּב	אֲנִי	<i>We will write to you (m.).</i>

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 75, General View of the Strong Verb.
2. § 75. R's 1—7, Characteristics of Stems.
3. § 77. 1. *a—c*, Guttural Verbs.
4. § 77. 2. *a, b*, Contracted Verbs.
5. § 77. 3. *a—f*, Quiescent Verbs.

Note 1.—The synopsis of a stem includes (1) the Perf. 3 m. sg., (2) the Impf. 3 m. sg., (3) the Imv. 2 m. sg., (4) the two Infinitives, (5) the Participle or Participles.

Note 2.—In this general review of the strong verb, master the synopsis of each stem, so that it can be pronounced without hesitation, and written with perfect accuracy.

Note 3.—In this work use the following verbs in addition to the paradigm word: (1) *מִשַׁל* *rule*, (2) *כָּתַב* *write*, (3) *לָכַד* *capture*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, Lists V. and VI., nouns numbered 31—45.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis II. 24, 25.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rule, he ruled himself, he will be caused to rule, be thou (m.) ruled*; (2) *He will be kept, keep thyself (Nīph.), he caused to keep, to be caused to keep*; (3) *He was holy, he shall be sanctified, sanctify thou (Pī'el and Hīph'il), it shall be sanctified*; (4) *To be created, being created, causing to divide, to cause to call, ruled, being caused to keep*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God will not forsake me*; (2) *My mother will write to me*; (3) *The man and the woman became (Heb., were for) one flesh*; (4) *The man was called Adam*; (5) *The woman forsook her mother, and clave to her husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) *לֹא תַעֲזֹב נַפְשִׁי*; (2) *לֹא הָיוּ שְׁנֵיהֶם*; (3) *תַּעֲזֹב אִשְׁתְּךָ*; (4) *לֹא תַעֲזֹב הָאִשָּׁה אֶת-אִישָׁהּ*; (5) *אָדָם אֵין בְּיוֹם עֲשׂוֹת אֱלֹהִים אֶרֶץ וְשָׁמַיִם טוֹבִים*.

4. To be written in English letters:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the pointed text.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 24, 25 of Chapter II., from the unpointed text.*

6. Synopses to be written:—(1) *Of בָּרַל in Nĭ. and Hĭ.;* (2) *of בָּקַשׁ in Pĭ. and Pŭ.;* (3) *of בָּשַׁל in Qāl, Pĭ., Pŭ. and Hĭ.;* (4) *of זָכַר in Qāl, Nĭ. and Hĭ.;* (5) *of פָּקַד in all seven stems;* (6) *of כָּבַד (which has ă in Qāl Impf. and Imv.) in Qāl, Nĭ., Pĭ., Pŭ., Hĭ., Hithp.*

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Attenuation of ă to ĭ in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (2) The occurrence of an original ă before gutturals in the preformatives of the Qāl Impf. (3) Wāw Conversive, or Consecutive, with the Perf., with the Impf. (4) The words for *man, woman, his-wife, her-husband.* (5) Dual ending in absolute and construct. (6) Shortening of ē to ĕ and ĭ. (7) Synopses in various stems. (8) Characteristics of various stems. (9) Classes of weak verbs.

LESSON XXV.—REVIEW.

1. WORD-REVIEW.

[In this list of words, the superior figures indicate the verse in which the word, or its derivative, is found. In the case of nouns, the singular absolute is given, in the case of verbs, the root. The student is expected to compare with each word as here given, the various forms of that word which occur in the chapter, e. g., with שָׁקַח he will compare הִשְׁקַח *he-caused-to-drink*, לְהִשְׁקוֹת *to-cause-to-drink*.]

I. VERBS.

קָרַשׁ ³	עָזַב ²⁴	נָפַח ⁷	מוֹת ¹⁷	חָמַד ⁹	אָבַל ¹⁶
שׁוּם ⁸	עָלָה ⁶	נָפַל ²¹	מָטַר ⁵	יָדַע ⁹	בּוֹא ¹⁹
שָׁבַת ²	פָּרַד ¹⁰	סָבַב ¹¹	מָצָא ²⁰	יָצַר ⁷	בּוֹשׁ ²⁵
יִשְׁמַר ¹⁵	צִוָּה ¹⁶	סָגַר ²¹	נּוּחַ ¹⁵	יָשַׁן ²¹	בָּנָה ²²
שָׁקַח ⁶	צִמַּח ⁵	עָבַר ⁵	נָטַע ⁸	בָּלָה ¹	דָּבַק ²⁴
				לָקַח ¹⁵	הָלַךְ ¹⁴

2. NOUNS, PARTICLES, ETC.

שֵׁיחַ ⁵	צָבָא ¹	נָגֵד ¹⁸	חַיִּים ⁷	אִשָּׁה ²²	אֵב ²⁴
שְׁבִיעִי ²	צִלָּע ²¹	נָהָר ¹⁰	טָרָם ⁵	בֵּר ¹⁸	אֲבִן ¹²
שָׁהִם ¹²	קָדָם ⁸	נִשְׁמָה ⁷	יְהוָה ⁴	בְּרִלַח ¹²	אֵד ⁶
שָׁם ⁸	קִדְמָה ¹⁴	עֵזֶר ¹⁸	לֹא ⁵	בִּשָּׂר ²¹	אֵין ⁵
שָׁם ¹¹	רֹאשׁ ¹⁰	עֶפֶר ⁷	מֵאֲכָל ⁹	גֵּן ⁸	אִישׁ ²³
תּוֹלָדָה ⁴	רָע ⁹	עֵצִים ²³	מָה ¹⁹	הוּא ¹¹	אִם ²⁴
תִּרְדָּמָה ²¹	שָׁדָה ⁵	עֲרוֹם ²⁵	מִלְאָכָה ²	זֶה ⁴	אָף ⁷
		פָּעַם ²³	מִרְאָה ⁹	זֶה ¹¹	אֲרֻבָּעָה ¹⁰

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. Write the Hebrew of the chapter, verse by verse, with only the English translation before the eye. Here also correct the result each time by the pointed text.

4. Write out the transliteration of each verse, referring in doubtful cases to the transliteration of particular words given in the Notes from time to time.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Long ô = â, § 30. | 6. a. | 6. Simple verb-stem (Qāl), § 58. |
| 2. Long ô = av, § 30. | 7. a, c, d. | 1, 2. a-c, Notes 1-4. |
| 3. Heightening of ä, ȳ, ŭ, § 36. | | 7. Formation and force of the |
| 2. N. | [and N. 2. | Pī'el stem, § 59. 1, 2. |
| 4. Volatilization, § 36. | 3. a, b. | 8. Formation and force of the |
| 5. Attenuation, § 36. | 4. a, b. | Pū'āl stem, § 59. 3, 4. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 9. Formation and force of the Hīthpā'ēl stem, § 59. 5, 6. | 17. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (stative), § 67. 1-3. |
| 10. Formation and force of Hīph. and Hōph. stems, § 60. 1-4. | 18. Inflection of remaining Imperfects, § 68. 1-5. |
| 11. Formation and force of the Nīph'āl stem, § 61. 1, 2. | 19. Inflection of the various Imperatives, § 69. 1, 2. |
| 12. General view of the verb-stems, § 62. R's 1-4. | 20. The various Infinitives (abs. and const.), § 70. 1, 2. |
| 13. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (active), § 63. R's 1-4. | 21. The various Participles, § 71. 1-3. |
| 14. Inflection of Qāl Perf. (stative), § 64. 1-3. | 22. General view of the strong verb, § 75. R's 1-7. |
| 15. Inflection of remaining Perfects, § 65. 1, 2. | 23. Classification of weak verbs, § 77. 1-3. |
| 16. Inflection of Qāl Imperfect (active), § 66. R's 1-4. | 24. Segholate nouns, § 106. 1. |

4. A REVIEW EXERCISE ON THE STRONG VERB.

[Supply in each case the vowel-points, etc.; the superior figures denote the number of places in the paradigm represented by the accompanying form, e. g., קטלת³ = קטלתָ, קטלתִי, קטלתֶה.]

(1) קטלת³, (2) תקטלי⁵, (3) קטלנה², (4) נקטלתם², (5) התקטלנו², (6) הקטלת⁴, (7) יקטיל², (8) התקטלנו², (9) התקטלנה², (10) התקטלת², (11) קטול², (12) הקטלה², (13) אקטיל², (14) הקטלתם², (15) זהקטל⁷, (16) יתקטל², (17) התקטל³, (18) יקטילו², (19) הקטילה², (20) הקטלי², (21) התקטלנה¹², (22) התקטלה², (23) תקטל¹⁰, (24) מקטל³, (25) הקטילו², (26) התקטלה², (27) נקטיל², (28) תתקטל², (29) תתקטלו², (30) מקטיל², (31) אֶתקטל⁵, (32) הקטלה², (33) קטלו⁵, (34) אקטל⁵, (35) אֶתקטל⁵, (36) תקטילי², (37) נקטלת², (38) תקטלו⁵, (39) נתקטל², (40) מתקטל², (41) תקטילו², (42) התקטלתם², (43) הקטלנה², (44) תתקטלנה², (45) קטלתי³, (46) יקטל⁵, (47) נקטל⁷, (48) תתקטלנה².

(49) ²התקטלו, (50) ²הקטלנו, (51) נקטלתי, (52) ²קטלי, (53) ²הקטלתן, (54) ⁶קטלת, (55) ⁵יקטלו, (56) ²הקטילי, (57) ²הקטלתן, (58) ²הקטלתו, (59) ¹⁰קטל, (60) ³קטלה, (61) ²נקטלנו, (62) ²הקטלתי, (63) ³קטלתם, (64) ²התקטלתי, (65) ²התקטלי, (66) ²התקטיל, (67) ²התקטלתן, (68) ²תתקטלי.

LESSON XXVI.—GENESIS III. 1–3.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

(1) ²מ (49); (2) ²כל (108); (3) ²חַיַּת (128); (4) ²הַשָּׁרָה (171); (5) ²אִשָּׁה (255); (6) ²עֵץ (70); (7) ²הָגֶן (189); (8) ²בְּתוֹךְ (41); (9) ²מִמֶּנּוּ (229).

2. NOTES.

273. ²וְהַנָּחָשׁ—*and-the-serpent*: §§ 49. 1; 45. 1; 107. 1. *a*.

274. ²הָיָה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ' gut. and 'ל' verb ²הָיָה *be*; meaning, *he-was*; corresponding form of the strong verb, ²קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

275. ²עָרוֹם—*cunning*: a passive formation, § 108. 1. *c*.

276. ²עָשָׂה—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ' gut. and 'ל' verb ²עָשָׂה *make*; meaning, *he-made*; corresponding form of the strong verb, ²קָטַל, § 100. 1. *a*.

277. ²אֵף—*āph—also, even*: a conjunction.

278. ²אָמַר—Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the 'פ' verb ²אָמַר; meaning, *he-said*; cor. form of strong verb, ²קָטַל, §§ 88. 1; 89. (5).

279. ²וַיֹּאכְלוּ—*thô-kh'îlû—ye-shall-eat*; cf. ²וַיֹּאמַר:
a. ת = *thou*, and with the affix ו (plur.) indicates Impf. 2 pl. m.
b. The א, as in ²וַיֹּאמַר, loses its force, and preform. has ô, § 88. 1.
c. The ׀ under כ is for ׀ or ׀, §§ 88. 2; 66. R. 3.

280. ²וַתֹּאמַר—*wât-tô'mër—and-she-said*:
a. On the form of Wāw Consecutive with Impf. see § 73. 2. *a*.

- b. On the retrocession of the accent, § 73. 3. a. (3).
 c. On the vowel after ת (ô), and the vowel under מ (ë), § 88. 1, 2.
 d. Qāl Impf. 3 f. sg. of the א"א verb אָמַר *say*; meaning, *she-will-say*; corresponding form of the strong verb, תִּקְטֹל.

281. נֹאכַל—nô'-khēl—*we-may-eat*; cf. וַיֹּאמֶר:

- a. ך, as in נֶעֱשֶׂה (130), is connected with אֲנַחְנוּ.
 b. א loses its force, and the preformative has ô, § 88. 1, 2.
 c. Qāl Impf. 1 pl. com., of the א"א verb אָכַל; meaning, *we-may-eat*; corresponding form of strong verb נִקְטֹל, § 88. 1, 2.

282. תִּגְעוּ—thīg-g'û—*ye-shall-touch*, for תִּגְעוּ:

- a. ת, with ך, indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
 b. ך, the first radical, is assimilated, §§ 84. 2. a; 85. (6).
 c. Qāl Impf. 2 m. pl. of the פ"ל and 'ל gut. verb נָגַע *touch*; meaning, *ye-shall-touch*; corresponding form of strong verb, תִּקְטֹלוּ.

283. תִּגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן—The D. l. in ב and פ, § 12. 3.

284. תִּמָּוֶת—t'mû-thûn—*ye-shall-die*; cf. תִּגְעוּ:

- a. ת, with ך (ו) archaic, § 66. R. 3), indicates Impf. 2 m. pl.
 b. The root is מוֹת *die*; ׀ is defective for ך, § 6. 4. N. 2.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וַיֹּאמֶר	הָיָה	תֹּאכְלוּ	וַיֹּאמֶר
וַתֹּאמֶר	עָשָׂה	תִּגְעוּ	וַתֹּאמֶר
נֹאכַל	בָּרָא	עַץ-הַגֵּן	וַיִּקְרָא
תֹּאכְלוּ	קָרָא	בְּתוֹךְ-הַגֵּן	וַיִּבְדֵּל

4. OBSERVATIONS.

123. In verbs א"א, the א, in Qāl Impf., loses its consonantal force, and the preceding vowel is always ô.

124. In verbs ל"ה, where the ה is merely a vowel-letter, and in verbs ל"א, where the א has lost its consonantal force, the ultimate

= of the root form (cf. קָטַל) is heightened in the open syllable to $\bar{\tau}$.

125. The prefix ת with the affix י indicates an Impf. 2 m. pl.

126. Méthēgh is found with a long vowel in a closed syllable before Māqqēph, and especially with an unchangeable long vowel.

127. Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect draws the accent from the ultima to the penult, provided the penult is not a *closed* syllable.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. § 73. 1. a. b, | Use of Impf. and Perf. with Wāw Cons. |
| 2. § 73. 2. a. b, | The form of the Conjunction. |
| 3. § 73. 3. a. b, | The verbal form employed. |
| 4. § 73. 3. R. and N's. 1, 2, | Special cases. |
| 5. § 88. 1, 2, | Peculiarities of verbs נ"פ. |
| 6. § 89, | The verbs having these peculiarities. |

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 46—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 1—3.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.—COMPARISON.

וְהַנָּחֹשׁ הָיָה עָרוֹם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה—*And the serpent was cunning from every (= more cunning than any) beast of the field.*

Principle 6.—Comparison is expressed by means of the prep. מִן.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The sun is larger than (Heb., great from) the moon;* (2) *The man is better than the woman;* (3) *The woman is better than the man;* (4) *We may eat of all good fruit;* (5) *She may eat from the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden;* (6) *We may say, ye (m.) may say, she will say, I will say.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *God created the heavens, and made the luminaries*; (2) *He made (the) man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day*; (3) *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it*; (4) *The man will give food to the cattle, and to the fowl of the heavens, and will give (Heb., call) to them names.*

3. To be translated into English:—(1) יָשַׁבְתָּ; (2) יָשַׁבְתָּ; (3) הִלַּכְתִּי וְאַשְׁבַּת; (4) יָעַלָה וְאָמַר; (5) תִּשָּׁבַת; (6) וְאִמְרַת; (7) יִפְרֹוּ וְיִמְלְאוּ; (8) וְהָיָה לְאַרְבָּעָה; (9) רִאשִׁים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 1-3.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 1-3 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be described:¹—The forms יִשְׂרָאֵל (1:21),² יִסְגָּר (2:21), יִתֵּן (1:17), יִקְרָא (2:23), יִבְרַל (1:4), יִקְדָּשׁ (2:3).

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The **N** of verbs **נִפְעַל**. (2) The vowel of the preformative in the Qāl Impf. of verbs **נִפְעַל**. (3) The stem-vowel of verbs **נִפְעַל** in the Qāl Impf. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Impf. (5) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (6) First radical of verbs **נִפְעַל**. (7) Hiph'il Impf. with Wāw Consecutive. (8) The **ה** of **לִפְעֹל** Impf's with Wāw Consecutive. (9) Change of accent with Wāw Consecutive. (10) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (11) The use of Méthēgh before Māqqēph.

¹ The description of a verb includes a statement of (1) the stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., gen., num., (4) class, (5) root, with its meaning, (6) meaning of the form, (7) corresponding form of קטל; this order is to be followed rigidly.

² These figures refer to the chapter and verse of the text in which the form occurs.

LESSON XXVII.—GENESIS III. 4–6.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מוֹת (231); (2) תִּמְתּוֹן (284); (3) מִמְּנוּ (229); (4) וָרַע (199);
(5) הוּא (Principle 5).

2. NOTES.

285. יָדַע—yô-dhē(ă)'—*knowing*, = *knows*; cf. זָרַע :

- a. Qāl act. part. sg. masc. of the פ"י and ל' guttural verb יָדַע *know*; meaning, *knowing*; corresponding form, קָטַל.

- b. The = under ך is Pāthāḥ-furtive, §§ 82. 1. c. (3); 91. (4).

286. אָכַלְכֶם—'akhō-l'khēm—*your-eating*; cf. אָכַלְךָ :

- a. The ך under כ is ḥ shortened from ō, § 74. 3. a. (1).

- b. Qāl Inf. const., for אָכַל, with pronominal suffix כֶּם.

287. וּנְפָקָהוּ—*and-shall-be-opened* :

- a. The ך is Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect, § 73. 2. b.

- b. The ך is the characteristic of the Nīph'al, § 61. 1.

- c. Nīph'al Perf. 3 c. plur. of the ל' gut. verb פָּקַח *open*; meaning, *they-were-opened*; corresponding form, נִקְטַל.

288. עֵינֶיכֶם—'ê-nê-khēm—*your eyes* :

- a. עֵין; [two] eyes עֵינֶיךָ; [two] eyes-of עֵינֵי, § 123. 5.

- b. The grave suffix כֶּם, always accented, § 51. 1. b.

289. וְהִיאָתָם—wîh-yî-thēm—*and-ye-shall-be* :

- a. ך, so written before a consonant with Š'wâ, is Wāw Consecutive.

- b. תָם is the personal termination of the Perf. 2 m. plur.

- c. First radical ה, second י, third ך; ך under ה silent.

290. כְּאֱלֹהִים—kê'-lô-hîm—*like-God* :

- a. For כְּאֱלֹהִים according to § 47. 3; but כ is weak and loses its consonantal force, and ך unites with ך, forming ê, § 47. R. 1.

291. יָדְעוּ—yô-dhē'ê—*knowers-of*; cf. יָדַע (285) :

- a. The m. plur. const. of יָדַע; note the ending י׃.

292. וַתִּרְאֶה—wät-tē-rê—*and-(she)-saw*; cf. וַיִּרְאֶה *and-(he)-saw* :

- a. Full form תִּרְאֶה (cf. יִהְיֶה), but ה־ is dropped (§ 100. 5. b), leaving תִּרָּא; then a helping ׀ is inserted (§ 37. 2), and ׀, now standing under the tone, is heightened (§ 100. 5. b. (4)).

293. תִּרְאוּהָ (a) *delight*: a noun formed by prefix ת, § 115.

294. לְעֵינַיִם—to-the-[two]-eyes: §§ 45. R. 3; 122. 5. a.

295. נִחְמָד¹—nēh-mādh—*desirable*:

- a. Nīph. part. of the פ' gut. verb חָמַד *desire*; meaning, *desired* or *desirable*; corresponding form נִקְטַל, but the ׀ has become ׀ before ח, § 78. 2. b.

- b. The strong guttural ח has simple (silent) Š'wâ, § 78. 3. c.

296. לְהַשְׁכִּיל—l'hās-kîl—to-make-wise:

- a. Hīph. Inf. const. of שָׁבַל *be wise*; corresponding form הִקְטִיל.
- b. Synopsis: מִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכִּיל, יִשְׁכִּיל, הַשְׁכֵּל, הַשְׁכִּיל; —note the ׀ under preformative, except in Perfect.

297. מִפְּרִיו—from-its-fruit: (1) מִן, (2) פְּרִי, (3) פֶּ.

298. וַתֵּתֵן—and-she-gave: feminine of יָתֵן (94).

299. עִמָּה—'im-mâh—with-her; preposition עִם:

- a. ה־, arising by contraction from הָה־, must be âh, not āh.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

יָתֵן	יֹאכֵל	לֵאמֹר	נִפְקָחוּ	יִהְיֶה	עֵינַיִם
תֵּתֵן	תֹּאכֵל	בְּאַלְהֵים	נִחְמָד	וְהִיָּתָם	עֵינֵיכֶם

4. OBSERVATIONS.

128. The ending '־ is the construct ending of *dual* as well as of plural nouns.

129. The letter ה, of הִיָּה *be*, always takes simple (silent) Š'wâ, unless it is initial.

130. The Nīph'al Perfect and Participle has the prefix נ.

¹ The point in נ is a Daghes, noting the fact that the prec. Sewa is silent.

131. The ׀ under נ sometimes contracts with a preceding ׀ and gives ׀ (ê).

132. Any 3 *masc. sg.* verbal form of the Imperfect may be made 3 *fem. sg.* by change of ' to ת.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 78. Tabular view, Synopsis of עטל in various stems.
2. § 78. 1, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
3. § 78. 2. *a, b*, Preference of gutturals for *a*-class vowels.
4. § 78. 3. *a—d*, Preference of gutturals for comp'd Š'wâ.
5. § 42. 1—3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs, (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all forms given under § 78. with which you are familiar, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of 'פ gut. verbs use for practice (1) עמר *stand*, (2) עבר *serve*, (3) חזק *be strong*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VI., nouns numbered 61—76.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 4-6.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

יֵדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי—*For God (is) knowing* = For God knows.

בַּיּוֹם אֲכָלְכֶם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִפְקְחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם—*In the day of your eating from it, THEN shall be opened your eyes.*

Principle 7.—The participle is often used for the present tense.

Principle 8.—The conjunction ׀ is frequently used "to connect a statement of time with the clause to which it relates."

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She caused to serve*; (2) *He will be strong*; (3) *She was served*; (4) *I caused to stand*; (5) *They will cause to stand*; (6) *Thou (f.) wilt be caused to stand*; (7) *It will be said*; (8) *She will abandon*; (9) *Ye (m.) did abandon*; (10) *I will be served*; (11) *Be thou served*; (12) *To be abandoned*; (13) *We shall serve*; (14) *Ye (m.) shall stand*; (15) *Be strong*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Serving thou shalt serve Jehovah*; (2) *And the man saw the good fruit*; (3) *And the woman saw that the fruit was good*; (4) *Their eyes were opened*; (5) *In the day of your ruling the earth*; (6) *The woman will eat the fruit, and of (= from) it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) לִקְחָהּ הָאִשָּׁה אֶת-הַפֶּרִי; (2) וַתִּתֵּן לְאִישׁ הָעֵץ; (3) מִי יִתֵּן אֶת-הַפֶּרִי הַזֶּה לְאִשָּׁה הַזֹּאת; (4) נָחֵם לְהַשְׁכִּיל אֱלֹהִים; (5) הָאִישׁ יַחְמֹד אֶת-פְּרִי הָעֵץ; (6) אָמַר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 4—6.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 4—6 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopses, as indicated in § 79, of the verbs numbered 6, 9, 11, 20, 24.

7. To be described:—The forms עָשׂוֹת, יַעֲזֹב, יַעֲלֶה, תִּרְאֶה, נָחֵם, אָעֲשֶׂה, נַעֲשֶׂה, עָבַד.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Dual abs. affix. (2) Dual const. affix. (3) ח with ׀. (4) *And-he-saw, and-she-saw*. (5) Apocopation of ה. (6) Formation of feminine nouns. (7) Synopsis in Hiph. of שָׁכַל. (8) Contraction of ׀ and ׀. (9) Synopses of verbs פ' guttural. (10) Peculiarities of verbs פ' guttural.

LESSON XXVIII.—GENESIS III. 7–10.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) שְׁנֵיהֶם (88, 270); (2) רוּחַ (15); (3) אִשְׁתּוֹ (268); (4) פָּנָי (13);
 (5) בְּתוֹךְ (41); (6) הֶגֶן (189); (7) וַיִּקְרָא (29); (8) אָדָם (131).

2. NOTES.

300. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה—*and-(they, f.)-were-opened*; cf. יָקוּן:
 a. Nīph'al (note D. f. *in* and — *under* פ), Impf. 3 fem. (נָה) plur. of the 'ל guttural root פִּקַּח; corresponding form תִּקְטִלְנָה.
 301. עֵינָי—'ê-nê—*eyes-of*; cf. עֵינֵיכֶם (288); עֵינֵי (294).
 302. וַיִּדְעוּ—wāy-yē-dh'û—*and-they-knew*:
 a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. plur. of the פ"ו and 'ל gut. verb יָדַע *know*.
 b. Corresponding form, יִקְטִלוּ; the first radical ו, being weak, drops out, and — now standing in an open syl., is heightened, § 90. 2. a. (1).
 c. Méthëgh with long vowel before vocal Š'wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.
 303. עֵירִמִּים—'ê-rûm-mîm—*naked*: irregular plural of עִירָם.
 304. הֵם—hēm—*they(m.)*: cf. the other form הֵמָּה, pron. suf. הֵם.
 305. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ—wāy-yîth-p'rû—*and-they-sewed*:
 a. Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of תָּפַר *sew*; cor. form, יִקְטִלוּ; 3 m. sg. יִתְּפֹר.
 b. Synopsis: תָּפַר, תִּתְּפֹר, יִתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר, תִּתְּפֹר.
 306. עֵלָה—'êlê—*leaf-of*: abs. sg. עֵלָה.
 307. תֵּאֲנֶה—th'ê-nâ—*fig-tree*: note the Zāqēph-qāṭōn.
 308. וַיַּעֲשׂוּ—wāy-yā-'sû—*and-they-made*; cf. וַיַּעֲשֶׂה *and-he-made*.
 309. וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ—*and-they-heard*; cf. וַיִּתְּפְרוּ (305).
 310. קוֹל—qôl—*voice*; cf. כָּל (kôl) *all*.
 311. מֵתְהַלֵּךְ—*walking*: Hithpāl participle of הָלַךְ *walk*.
 312. וַיִּתְּחַבֵּא—*and-(he)-hid-himself*; cf. מֵתְהַלֵּךְ.
 313. אֵיכָּה—'āy-yék-kā—*where-(art)-thou?*:
 a. אֵי *where*, with union syllable אֵי, § 74. 2. c. (3).

b. כֶּה, a fuller writing for כָּ, the pronominal suffix.

314. שָׁמַעְתִּי—*I heard*; corresponding form קָטַלְתִּי; cf. נָתַתִּי.

315. וָאִירָא—wā-ʾî-rāʾ—*and-I-was-afraid*:

a. וָ, the Wāw Consec., before a guttural, loses D. f. and becomes וּ.

b. אִ indicates the first person *I*; the root is יָרָא *be-afraid*.

c. The accent T'bhîr (ˊ), and that under שָׁמַעְתִּי, Tiphhā (ˋ), are disjunctives of the third class, § 22. 10, 11.

316. וָאִחְבֵּא—wā-ʾē-hā-bhēʾ—*and-I-hid-myself*:

a. On וּ and אִ see preceding note (315. a).

b. Nīph'āl Impf. 1 c. sg. of the 'פ gut. and לִ"א verb חָבֵא *hide*.

c. D. f. rejected from ח, and preceding vowel heightened, § 78. 1.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

וָאִירָא	יְתַפְרוּ	שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֵן	יִשְׁמְעוּ	יִתְחַבֵּא
וָאִחְבֵּא	יִשְׁמְעוּ	וָאִירָא כִּי	יִדְעוּ	אִחְבֵּא

4. OBSERVATIONS.

133. וּ, before the *first* person (אִ), becomes וָ.

134. Of two Š'wâs in the middle of a word the first is a syllable-divider, the second a half-vowel.

135. An aspirate, although preceded by a vowel-sound, will have D. l. if the preceding word have a disjunctive accent.

136. Where a closed syllable would have ı̄, an open syllable has ē.

137. The Hīthpā'el is generally reflexive; the Nīph'āl was originally reflexive, and in common usage frequently has this force.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 80. Tabular View, Synopses of קָאֵל in various stems.
- § 80. 1. a, b, and N. 1-3, Rejection of D. f. by the guttural.
- § 80. 2. a-c, Preference of the guttural for ă.
- § 80. 3, and Notes 1, 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wâ.
- § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of this class of verbs (1) examine closely the synopses, noting the variations from the strong verb, (2) analyze exhaustively all familiar forms given under § 80. 1-3, (3) master thoroughly the sections indicated to be learned, (4) write *without help* a complete paradigm of the verb, and (5) compare the result with the paradigm given in the grammar.

Note 2.—In the study of 'ע gut. verbs, use for practice (1) גָּאַל *redeem*, (2) מָהֵר *hasten*, (3) שָׁחַת *destroy*, (4) בָּרַךְ *bless*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., the nouns numbered 77—84.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 7—10.

7. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם—*God created the heavens.*

וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים—*And God blessed them.*

אֶת-קוֹלְךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֶן—*Thy voice I heard in the garden.*

Principle 9.—The object of the verb generally stands *after* both predicate and subject; but if the object is pronominal it stands *between* the predicate and subject; or, if the object is to be emphasized it stands *before* both predicate and subject.

8. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will redeem*; (2) *Redeem thou* (f.); (3) *They* (m.) *will redeem*; (4) *Ye blessed* (Pl.); (5) *We shall be blessed*; (6) *Bless ye* (m.); (7) *Thou shalt be blessed*; (8) *Thou didst hasten* (Pl.); (9) *We shall hasten*; (10) *To destroy* (Pl.); (11) *Destroying*; (12) *Ye destroyed*.

- 2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Thou didst hear the voice of God from the heavens*; (2) *Let us make for ourselves large girdles*; (3) *They will hide themselves* (Nf., or Hithp.) *in the garden*; (4)

This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man in the midst of the garden of Eden ; (5) God blessed the man and his seed ; (6) Bless thou (f.), my soul, the God of the heavens.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) יְבָרְכוּ הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶת־יְהוָה; (2) מִי הַתְּחִבָּא מִפְּנֵי אֱלֹהִים; (3) נִשְׁמַע קוֹל אֱלֹהִים עַל־הָאָרֶץ; (4) בְּכָל הָאָרֶץ יְבָרֵךְ שֵׁם יְהוָה; (5) בָּרוּךְ אֱלֹהֵי הַשָּׁמַיִם.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 7—10.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 7—10 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 81, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 8, 19, 24, 27.

7. To be described:—The forms בְּרַכְתָּם, מִרְחַפֶּת, וַיְבָרֵךְ, נֶאֱלַי, יְבַחֵר, שִׁחַת.

9. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The ך of verbs פ'״ in the Qāl Impf. (2) The vowels ô and ȕ. (3) Cases of Nīph'āl and Hīthpā'ēl stems in this Lesson. (4) •ן before א. (5) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs ע' guttural. (6) Synopses of verbs ע' guttural. (7) Synopses of the strong verb קטל. (8) The personal pronoun. (9) The inseparable prepositions. (10) The Wāw Consec. with Perfect and Imperfect.

LESSON XXIX.—GENESIS III. 11—14.

1. NOTE-REVIEW.

- (1) מִמֶּנּוּ (229); (2) הָאָדָם (131); (3) אִשָּׁה (255); (4) מִן (49); (5) וַתֹּאמֶר (280); (6) הִנָּחֵשׁ (273); (7) בְּהֵמָה (125); (8) חַיִּית (128); (9) הַיִּשְׂרָה (171); (10) תֹּאכֵל (228).

2. NOTES.

317. הִגִּיד—(he) *made-known*; cf. הִמָּטִיר, יָטַע, יָפַח:
 a. Hīph'il (הִ) Perfect 3 sg. m. of the פָּ"נ verb נָגַד *make known*.
 b. Cor. form, הִקְטִיל; Synopsis, הִגִּיד, הִגִּיר, הִגִּיר, הִגִּיר, הִגִּיר, הִגִּיר; the D. f. in גִּ is for the assimilated נ, § 84. 2. b.
318. לְ—preposition לְ, with suffix יָ, § 51. 3.
319. אַתָּה—pausal for אַתָּה, §§ 50. 2; 38. 2.
320. הֵמֶן—h^amīn—? *from*, §§ 46. 1; 48.
321. צִוִּיתִיָּה—çiw-wî-thî-khā—*I-commanded-thee*; cf. וִּיצֹ:
 a. Pī'el Perf. 1 sg. of the ל"י verb צָוָה *command*, § 100.
 b. Cor. form, קִטְלִיתִי; but instead of ל־, we have י־ = ê = î; § 100. 3. b.
- c. הִי = *I*; הִי = *thee*; D. f. in י, characteristic of Pī'el.
322. לֹבְלִיתִי—to-not: prep. לְ, and בִּלְלִיתִי, the neg. used with Inf's.
323. אֲכַל־—^akhöl+—(to)-eat: Qāl Inf. const. before Mäqqēph, § 17. 2.
324. נָתַתָּה—nā-thāt-tā—*thou-gavest*; cf. קִטְלִית:
 a. Qāl Perf. 2 sg. m. of the פָּ"נ verb נָתַן, § 84. 2. R. 3.
 b. The ה at the end is not usual; the ending is generally תִּ.
325. עִמָּדִי—'im-mā-dhî—*with-me*: note Zāqēph qātōn, § 24. 4.
326. הִיא נָתַתָּה לִּי—hî' nā-th^anāl+lî—*she gave+to-me*, § 15. 3:
 a. The pronoun used as subject of a verb is expressed whenever, as here, it is emphatic.
327. וְאָכַל—wā-'ô-khēl—*and-I-ate*; cf. וְאָחַבָּא, וְאָרָא:
 a. אָכַל is for אֲאָכַל, of which the radical א is lost, § 88. 1. N.
 b. וְ, the form of Wāw Consecutive with the Impf., becomes וְ before א, § 73. 2. a. (2).
328. מַה-זֹּאת—māz+zôth—*what+this?* §§ 54. 2. a; 52. 1. c.
329. עָשִׂיתָ—thou-(f.)-hast-done; ת=thou (f.); on י־ see § 100. 3. b.
330. הִשְׁיֵאֲנִי—hîš-šî-'ā-nî—(he) *deceived-me*; cf. הִגִּיד:

a. **נִי** is the pron. suf. of 1st pers., = the so-called connecting vowel, § 74. 1. c. N. 1.

b. **הָשִׂיא**, Hīph. Perf. 3 m. sg. of **נָשָׂא**, **נ** being assim., § 84. 2. b.

331. עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת—*‘ā-sî-thāz zôth—thou-(m.)-hast-done this:*

a. **עָשִׂיתָ** = *thou-(f.)-hast-done*; **עָשִׂיתָ** = *thou-(m.)-hast-done*.

b. D. f. in **י** is conj., § 15. 3; accent over **זֹאת**, *Ṣ‘ghôltā*, § 24. 3.

332. אָרוּר—*‘ā-rûr—cursed*; Qāl Part. Pass. of **אָרַר**, § 71. 1. c.

333. גָּחֹן—*thy-belly*; cf. **גִּדְלִים**, **מֵאֲרֹת**:

a. The **־** of **גָּחֹן** becomes **־** when the suf. is added, § 125. 1. a.

b. The **ô** is written defectively; the suffix is **ך** with **־**.

334. תֵּלֶךְ—*thē-lēkh—thou-shalt-go*:

a. The root is **הֵלַךְ**, or **יָלַךְ**, §§ 102. 14, 15; 90. 2. R. 3.

b. The prefix **ת** = *thou (m.)*; cor. form of **קָטַל** is **תִּקְטַל**.

335. יָמֵי—*days-of*; sg. **יּוֹם**, plur. **יָמִים**, plur. const. **יָמֵי**.

336. חַיֵּיהֶם—*hăy-ye-khā—thy-lives*; from the plur. **חַיִּים**:

a. On the vowel **יָ** (*e*) see § 30. 5 and b.

3. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

הָגִיד	מִי	עָשִׂיתָ	נִתְּנָה־לִּי	אָכַלְתָּ	אָתָּה
הָשִׂיא	מֶה	עָשִׂיתָ	עָשִׂיתָ זֹאת	נִתְּנָה	אָכַלְתָּ

4. OBSERVATIONS.

138. The radical **נ**, when it would stand at the end of a syllable, is assimilated.

139. The Interrog. pronouns are **מִי** *who?*, and **מֶה** *what?*.

140. **תָּ** = *thou (m.)*, **תַּ** = *thou (f.)*, but both have their aspirated sound (*th*) when a vowel precedes.

141. D. f. conj. may or may not be accompanied by *Măqqēph*.

142. The personal termination **תָּ** *thou (m.)* is generally written without, though sometimes with, the vowel-letter **ה**.

143. In pause — becomes — , and frequently the tone is shifted from the ultima to the penult.

5. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 82. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַח in various stems
2. § 82. 1. *a, b*, Preference of the guttural for ä .
3. § 82. 1. *c*, Insertion of Pāthāḥ-furtive.
4. § 82. 1. *d*, Insertion of — in Perfects 2 f. sg.
5. § 82. 2, Preference of the gut. for comp'd Š'wā.
6. § 82. 2, Notes 1, 2, The Nīph. and Pī'el Inf's abs.
7. § 42. 1-3, Peculiarities of gutturals (*to be learned*).

Note 1.—Treat as directed in former Lessons the familiar forms in § 82. 1, 2.

Note 2.—In the study of ל' guttural verbs use for practice (1) מָשַׁח *anoint*, (2) שָׁלַח *send*, (3) שָׁבַע *swear*, (4) שָׁמַע *hear*.

6. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 85—94.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 11—14.

7. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will anoint*; (2) *He will cause to anoint*; (3) *Sending, sent*; (4) *Thou (f.) didst hear*; (5) *He will send*; (6) *I swore (Nīph.)*; (7) *I will swear*; (8) *She caused to send*; (9) *To anoint*; (10) *We shall send (Pī'el)*; (11) *Cause thou (m.) to send*; (12) *To be sent*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He told the man that he was good*; (2) *Hast thou eaten fruit from the tree of lives?* (3) *Who gave the woman to the man?* (4) *He gave me fruit and I ate*; (5) *She gave him fruit and he ate*; (6) *I gave her fruit and we ate*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) יָמוּת הָאָבֶל מִן־הָעֵץ; (2) מִי עָשָׂה זֹאת; (3) הֲשִׂיאַ הַנָּחָשׁ אֶת־הָאִשָּׁה וַתֹּאכַל; (4)

מִה־נִתְּנָה (6); הִגְדֵּל אֶתָּה מִמֶּנּוּ (5); הַמִּן־הַמִּים לִקְחָתָּהּ
הָאִשָּׁה לְאִישׁ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 11-14.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 11-14 of chapter III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 83, of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 9, 11, 20, 22.

7. To be described:—The forms זָרַע, יִצְמַח, יִטַּע, יָפַח, יִצְמַח, הִשְׁבַּח, הִשְׁלַח, מִזְרִיעַ, יָדַע, הִשְׁבַּעְתָּ, יָדַעְתָּ, שָׂמַח, הִשְׁלַח, מִזְרִיעַ, יָדַע.

8. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ן of verbs יָפַח in the Hiph. (2) Hē Interrogative. (3) The negative used with the Infinitive. (4) The peculiarities of the verb נָתַן. (5) ן before א. (6) D. f. conjunctive. (7) The Interrogative pronouns. (8) תָּה and תָּה. (9) The peculiarities of gutturals as exhibited in verbs הִשְׁלַח guttural. (10) Pāthāḥ-furtive. (11) The helping-vowel = in Perfects 2 f. sg. (12) Synopses of the strong verb. (13) Synopses of the ל guttural verb קָטַח.

LESSON XXX.—GENESIS III. 15-17.

1. NOTES.

337. וְאִיְבָהּ—w'ê-bhā—and-enmity: a fem. noun, from root אִיב.

338. וְאִשִּׁיתָ—I-will-put; א = I, the root being אִשִּׁית (ע"י) put:
a. Observe the R'bhî(ă)', § 24. 5. b.

339. וְזָרַע—thy-seed; וְזָרַעָהּ her-seed; cf. וְזָרַעוּ his-seed.

340. וְיִשּׁוּבְךָ—he-shall-bruise-thee; וְיִשּׁוּבְנִי thou-shalt-bruise-him:
a. The Qāl Impf. of יָשׁוּב is יִשּׁוּב (3 m. sg.), תִּשּׁוּב (2 m. sg.).

b. When the tone is shifted the ā under י and ת becomes ִ.

c. ך with ׀ = thee (m.); וְנִי is a strengthened form of הוּא him, § 74. 2. c. (3) and Note 1.

341. ראש—*head*, and עקב *heel* are accusatives of specification.

342. הרבה—*causing-to-be-great*: irreg. for הרבה, Hiph. Inf. Abs. of רבה *multiply*.

343. ארבה—I-will-cause-to-be-great: Hiph. Impf. 1 sg. of רבה, § 100. 1. b.

344. עצבונה—'ĕ-ĕ'bhô-nêkh—*thy-(f.)-sorrow*:

a. עצבון (root עצב, formative addition ון, § 119. 3) becomes עצבון when the tone is shifted, as before the pron. suffix, § 125. 1. a.

b. The 2 fem. pron. suf. is ך; ם is the so-called connecting vowel.

345. הרונה—*thy-conception*: הון with ך and ם, see 344. b.

346. עצב—*sorrow*: an *a*-class Segholate, § 106. 1. a.

347. תלדי—tê-l'dhî—*thou-(f.)-shalt-bring-forth*:

a. For תולדי (cf. תקטלי), but ן, being weak, drops out and ם, in an open syllable, becomes ם, § 90. 2. a.

b. Root ילר = ילר; Impf. 3 m. sg. ילר, for יולר.

c. ת and ך are fragments of אתי, the older form of את, § 50. 3. c.

348. בנים—bhā-nîm—*sons*: irreg. plur. of בן *son*.

349. תשוקתך—t'sû-qā-thêkh—*thy-(f.)-desire*:

a. Abs. תשוקה, a feminine formation, § 115. R.

b. Const. תשוקת, suf. ך with ם; cf. הרנה (345), עצבונה (344).

c. Before ך, ם in an open syllable becomes ם, § 124. 2.

350. מִשְׁלֶּךְךָ—yîm-šöl+bākh—*he-shall-rule+in-thee (f.)*:

a. מִשְׁלֶּךְ for מִשְׁלֶּךְ before Măqqēph, § 17. 2; cf. בל, בל.

b. בך = *in-thee (f.)*; cf. בך *in-thee (m.)*, § 51. 3.

351. אשתך—'îš-té-khā—*thy-wife*; pausal for אשתך, § 38. 1. N.:

a. ת indicates the feminine, here attached to אש; cf. const. אשת.

b. S'gholtā repeated according to § 23. 6.

352. ארורה—fem. sg. of ארור (332), Qāl Part. pass. of ארר *curse*.

353. בעבורך—bă-'ābhû-ré-khā—*on-account-of-thee*:

a. A compound preposition, **בְּעִבּוֹר** = *on-account-of, for-the-sake-of*.

b. הָ with the preceding ׀ changed to ׀ as in **אִשְׁתֶּךָ**, § 38. 1. N

c. D. 1. in בְּ because of preceding disjunctive, Tiphhā (), § 22. 10.

354. תֹּאכְלֶנָּה—tô'-kh^alén-nā—*thou*-(m.)-*shalt-eat-it*:

a. **תֹּאכְלֶנָּה** is Qāl Impf. 2 sg. masc. of **אָכַל** *eat*, § 88. 1.

b. **נָה** is for **נָהּ**, a strengthened form of הָ, just as **נָוּ** (in **תְּשׁוּפְנוּ**) was for **נָהוּ**; note carefully § 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1, 2.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

תְּשׁוּפְנוּ	עֲצֹבוּנֶךָ	יִמְשַׁלְּכֶךָ	אִשְׁתֶּךָ	אָרוּר
תֹּאכְלֶנָּה	תְּשׁוּקָתֶךָ	יַעֲזֹב־אִישׁ	בְּעִבּוֹרֶךָ	אָרוּרָהּ

3. OBSERVATIONS.

144. In pausal forms there stands between the verb and the pronominal suffix a syllable, **נָ**; the הָ of **הָוּ** and **הָ** is assimilated backwards and represented in the **נָ** by D. f.

145. Between the usual form of the noun and the 2 fem. sing. pron. suffix **ךָ** there stands the vowel ׀. This is commonly called a connecting vowel; it is really an old case-ending (cf. §124. 1. b. (1)).

146. The o of the Qāl Impf. is changeable (ō), and before Māq-qēph becomes ō.

147. The ׀ which stands before the suffix **ךָ** is a volatilization of an original ׀, which in pause is restored, and heightened to é.

148. The ׀ which stands directly before the tone is volatilized when the tone is shifted, as before affixes for gender and number.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

- § 84. Tabular View, Synopses of **נָטַל** in various stems.
- § 84. 1. a, b, Loss of **נָ** in Qāl Inf. const. and Impv.
- § 84. 2. a, b, Assimilation of **נָ**.
- § 84. 2. N. 1, The preformative vowel in Hōph'al.
- § 84. 2. R's 2, 3, The verbs **לָקַח** and **נָתַן**.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Strengthened form of the pronominal suffix **הוּ**, of the pron. suf. **הָ**. (2) The pron. suf. of the 2 f. sg. (3) *Thou* (f.) *shalt bear*. (4) The accent S'ghôltā; its repetition. (5) *Cursed* (m.), *Cursed* (f.). (6) Change of **־** to **é**. (7) **הָ־** and **תָ־**. (8) Loss of **נ**. (9) Assimilation of **נ**. (10) **־** in sharpened syllables. (11) Synopsis and peculiarities of **לָקַח**; of **נָתַן**. (12) Synopses of **נָטַל** in various stems.

LESSON XXXI.—GENESIS III. 18–21.

1. NOTES.

355. **תַּצְמִיחַ**—*she-will-cause-to-spring-forth*: Hiph. of **צָמַח**, § 82. 1. c. (1).

356. **לָךְ**—pausal for **לְךָ** *for-thee* (m.); **לָךְ** = *for-thee* (f.).

357. **וְאָכַלְתָּ**—Accent on ultima, because of the Wāw Consec., §§ 21. 4; 73. 3. b.

358. **בְּזֵיעָת**—*b'zê-'āth—in-sweat-of*; const. of **זָעָה**.

359. **אֶפְיָךְ**—*'āp-pe-khā—thy-nostrils*; from **אָף** *nose*:

a. Sg. **אָף**, dual **אֶפְיִם**, form before **ךָ** (or **רָךְ**); cf. **חִיִּיךָ**.

b. The Dāghēš-forte in **פ** also serves as Dāghēš-lene, § 13. 2. N. 1.

c. On the disjunctive accent Pāšṭā (') see §§ 22. 8; 23. 5, 6.

360. **לֶחֶם**—*lé-ḥēm—bread*; cf. **בֵּית לֶחֶם** *Bethlehem*.

361. **שׁוֹבָה**—*thy-returning*; Qāl Inf. const. with pron. suffix:

a. **קָטַל** is for **קָטַל** or **קָטַל**; **שׁוֹב** is for **שׁוֹב** or **שׁוֹב**.

b. The root is pronounced **שׁוֹב**, because the Perfect **שָׁב** contains only two radicals, § 55. 3.

362. **מִמֶּנָּה**—*from-her*: for **מִמֶּנָּה**; cf. **מִמֶּנּוּ** for **מִמֶּנָּה**, § 51. 5. b.

363. **לָקַחְתָּ**—*lūq-qāh-tā—thou-wast-taken*, §§ 59. 4. b; 38. 2.

364. **תָּשׁוּב**—*thou-shalt-return*; cf. **תָּמוּת** (231):

a. Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the **ו"ע** verb **שׁוֹב** *turn*; cor. form, **תִּקְטַל**.

- b. תִּקְטֹל is for תִּקְטֹל, the — being attenuated, the — heightened.
 c. תִּשׁוּב (corresponding to תִּקְטֹל) becomes תִּשׁוּב by contraction of — to — and heightening of — to — .

365. חַוָּה—hāw-wā—*Eve*; cf. חַיָּה *life*.

366. הִיא—hî', not hîw'—*she*: for הִיא, § 50. 3. a.

367. הָיְתָה—hā-y'thā—*she-was*:

- a. Qāl Perf. 3 f. sg. of the 'פ gut., and ל' verb הִיָּה *be*, § 100. 4.
 b. Méthégħ with a long vowel before vocal Š'wâ pretonic, § 18. 2.

368. אֵם—but אִמּוֹ (266): אֵם is for אִמּוֹ, § 106. 2. c.

369. חַי—pausal for חַי; an adjective meaning *living*.

370. כְּתָנוֹת—kôth-nôth—*tunics-of*; const. pl. of כְּתָנָה.

371. וַיִּלְבָּשֶׁם—wāy-yāl-bî-šēm—*and-he-caused-them-to-put-on*:

- a. Hîph. Impf. 3 m. sg. of לָבַשׁ, with suffix ם joined by — .
 b. The — under ב is î, though written defectively.

2. FORMS FOR SPECIAL STUDY.

1. Verbal Forms:—תִּצְמִיחַ, וְאָכַלְתָּ, תֹּאכַל, שׁוּבָה, לִקְחָתָּ, תִּשׁוּב, וַיִּלְבָּשֶׁם, חַיָּה, תִּשׁוּב.
 2. Nominal Forms:—עֹר, קוֹץ, אָרֶם, עֵפֶר, לֶחֶם, עֵשֶׂב.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

בְּזַעַת אִפְיֶךָ תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם—*In, or at the cost of, the sweat of thy nostrils (= face) thou shalt eat bread.*

Principle 10.—The preposition ב may denote the condition *in* which, or the cost *at* which a thing may be done, i. e., the manner or the price.

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 88. 1, 2, The peculiarities of verbs פ' א'
 2. § 98. Tabular View, Synopses of קטא in various stems.

3. § 98. 1, Final ם in verbs ל"ל.
 4. § 98. 2. a, b, 3. a-c, Medial ם in verbs ל"ל.

Note 1.—In the study of verbs פ"פ and ל"ל, follow the order indicated in previous lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under §§ 88. 1, 2 and 98. 1-3, and Remarks.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) אָמַר *say*, (2) מָצָא *find*, (3) קָרָא *call*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List VII., nouns numbered 105—115.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III., 18—21.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Ye will say, I shall say, she will say, thou (f.) wilt say*; (2) *I shall eat, we shall eat, they will eat*; (3) *He will be created, he will cause to call, he was created, he will be caused to call*; (4) *They called, she caused to find, thou (f.) wilt find*; (5) *I created, ye were created, thou wast caused to call, we filled (פָּרַעַל)*; (6) *They (f.) will call, ye (f.) will be created, call ye (f.)*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The earth caused to sprout forth for man grass and herbs and thorns and thistles*; (2) *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded (צִוָּה) not to eat*; (3) *The man shall die, and unto the dust he shall return*; (4) *I shall call the name of my wife Eve*; (5) *I have found my mother*; (6) *Eve was the wife of (אִשָּׁת) Adam, and the mother of all living*; (7) *Adam was Eve's husband*.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) מִי הִיָּה אִישׁ חָוָה; (2) לָקַח הָאָדָם בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וַיִּלְבָּשׁ יָמוֹת כָּל אִשָּׁר; (3) עָפָר אָנֹכִי וְאֶל-עָפָר אָשׁוּב; (4) מִן-הָעֵפָר בָּאֲפִיז נִשְׁמַת חַיִּים.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 18—21.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs :— *Verses 18—21 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out :—Synopses as indicated in § 99, of the verbs numbered 1, 4, 8, 9, 15, 18.

7. To be described :—The forms **וַיֹּאמֶר**, **נֹאכַל**, **תֹּאכַל**, **בָּרָא**, **נִמְלֵאת**, **בָּרָאתִי**, **נִשְׂאָךְ**, **מִלֵּאוֹ**, **יִקְרָא**, **תִּרְשָׁא**, **יִקְרָא**, **תִּקְרָאנָה**.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The primary form of **קָטַל**. (2) The form **שׁוּב**. (3) **אָם**, **אִמּוֹ**. (4) Peculiarities of verbs **פִּי־א**. (5) Inflection of **אָטַל** in Qāl Impf. (6) Peculiarities of verbs **לִי־א**. (7) Synopses of **קָטַט** in various stems. (8) Inflection of **קָטַט** in Qāl Perf., in other Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

LESSON XXXII.—GENESIS III. 22—24.

1. NOTES.

372. **הֵן**—*hēn*—*behold*: same as **הִנֵּה** (145).

373. **כַּאֲחֶר מִמֶּנּוּ**—*like-one-of [from]-us*:

- a.* **אַחֶר** is the construct of **אַחֲרַי**; here followed by a preposition.
b. **מִמֶּנּוּ** is for **מִן** reduplicated, and **נוּ** *us*, § 51. 5. *a*; cf. **מִמֶּנּוּ** for **מִמֶּנְהוּ**.

374. **לִרְעוּת**—*to-know*: Qāl Inf. const. of **יָדַע** *know*, § 90. 2. R. 1; **לִ**, § 47. 5.

375. **וַיְחִי**—*wā-hăy*—*and-(he-should)-live*:

- a.* **יְחִי** is Wāw Consec. with Perf., the **יְ** being pretonic, § 73. 2. *b.*
b. **יְחִי** is Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the **יָעַ** verb **יָחַי** *live*, § 86. 1.

376. **וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ**—*wă -y'säl-l'hē-hû*—*and-(= therefore)-(he)-sent-him*:

- a* D. f. of Wāw Consec. omitted from **יְ** because it has not a full vowel.

Principle 11.—In the narration of actions which are to occur in the future, or which can be only conditionally realized, the first verb is in the Imperfect while those that follow are in the Perfect and connected with the preceding verb by means of *Wāw Consecutive* (§ 73. 1. b).

4. GRAMMAR-LESSON.

1. § 100. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַף in various stems.
2. § 100. 1. *a—f*, Treatment of the 3d radical when *final*.
3. § 100. 2, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. vowel-additions.
4. § 100. 3. *a—e*, Treatment of 3d rad. bef. cons.-additions.
5. § 100. 4, The 3 sg. fem. of Perfects.
6. § 100. 5. *a, b* (1)—(8), Apocopated forms (*to be read*).

Note 1.—In the study of verbs לָהֹלֵךְ, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 100. 1—5.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) גָּלָה *reveal*, (2) בָּנָה *build*, (3) כָּלָה *complete*.

5. WORD-LESSON.

1. In the Word-Lists, under List II. verbs numbered 51—60.
2. Make out a list of the new words in Genesis III. 22—24.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He built, he will build, building*; (2) *He commanded* (Pī'ēl), *he will command, commanding, command thou*; (3) *To command* (abs.), *to build, to finish* (Pī'ēl); (4) *I commanded* (Pī'ēl), *we built, thou didst cause to reveal*; (5) *We finished* (Pī'ēl), *ye built, they (f.) shall build*; (6) *They built, they (m.) will command, they caused to build*; (7) *She was, she made, she was made, she was caused to reveal, thou (f.) wilt build*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat*; (2) *The man knew good and evil*; (3) *God drove forth* (Pī'ēl) *the man from Eden because he did that which*

God had commanded him not to do; (4) The man will serve the ground whence he was taken; (5) Behold the sword turning itself; (6) The cherubim and the sword will keep the way of the tree of life.

3. To be translated into English:—(1) הַשִּׁכִּין אֱלֹהִים מִקֶּדֶם; (2) הַבְּדִיל אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָרַע וּבֵין הַטּוֹב; (3) צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם; (4) לֹא טוֹב הִיּוֹת הָאָדָם לְבָדּוֹ; (5) גִּרַּשׁ אֱלֹהִים מֵעֵרֶן אֶת-הָאִישׁ וְאֶת-; (6) לְעִבְדוֹ אֶת-הָאֲדָמָה אִשְׁתּוֹ.

4. To be written in English letters:—*The new words of Genesis III. 22—24.*

5. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 22—24 of Genesis III., from the unpointed text.*

6. To be written out:—Synopsis as indicated in § 101a. of the verbs numbered 1, 2, 4, 11, 15, 19, 27, 28.

7. To be described:—The forms בָּכָה, עָשָׂה, יָעַל, הִשָּׁקָה, תַּעֲשִׂינָה, עָשִׂיתָ, נִרְמִיתָ, הָיוּ, פָּרוּ, יָרְדוּ, עָשָׂה, רָאוּת, עָשׂוֹת, וַיֵּצֵא, וַיִּכַּל, וַיִּבֶן, הִיטָה.

7. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Pʿēl, Pūʾāl, Hiphʾil, and Hithpāʾēl stems of קָטָה. (2) The defective writing of וַיִּ. (3) Wāw Consecutive with the Perfect. (4) Wāw Consecutive with the Imperfect. (5) The form לָרַעַת. (6) The third radical of verbs called ל"ה. (7) The treatment of this radical when final, before vowel-additions, and before consonant-additions. (8) The Perf. 3 sg. fem. (9) Apocopated forms. (10) Synopses of קָטָה in various stems. (11) Inflection of קָטָה in Perfects, in Impf's and Imv's.

LESSON XXXIII.—GENESIS IV. 1-4.

1. NEW WORDS.*

(1) הָרָה, (2) קָנָה, (3) אֵת (preposition), (4) יָסַף, (5) אָח, (6) הֶבֶל, (7) רָעָה, (8) צֹאן, (9) קִין, (10) מִנְחָה, (11) בְּכוֹרָה, (12) חֵלֶב, (13) יִשְׁעָה.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַתֵּהָרֶה, for הָרָה, §§ 78. 2. *a*; 78. 3. *b*, *d*; 100. 1. *b* and 5. *b*. (5).—וַתֵּלֶד, §§ 90. 2. *a* (1); 73. 3. *a*. (3).—קִנִּיתִי, § 100. 3. *b*.—“אֵת”, preposition *with*.

V. 2. וַתֹּסֶף, for וַתוֹסֶף, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 68. 5. *b*. (1); 73. 3. *a*. (2) and (3).—לָלֶדֶת, §§ 47. 5; 90. 2. *a*. (3).—אָחִיו, §§ 121. 2. *c*; 124. 1. *b*. (2); הוּא *his*, § 44. 4. *c*.—הֶבֶל, for הָבֵל, § 38. 2.—רָעָה, *abs.* רָעָה, §§ 100. 1. *c*; 123. 3.

V. 3. יָמִים (= יוֹמִים), plur. of יוֹם (= יוֹם).—וַיָּבֵא, for יָבֵא, § 94. 1. *c*. (3), and 2. *a*.—לִיהוָה, read by Jews לְאֵרֶנִּי, § 47. R. 2.

V. 4. הָבִיא (= הָבֵא), § 94. 1. *b*, and 2. *b*.—מִבְּכוֹרֹת, §§ 48. 1; 122. 3; sg. בְּכוֹרָה, § 108. 1. *a*, and 2.—וּמִחֵלְבֵהֶן (û-mê-hě-l'bhê-hěh), §§ 49. 3; 48. 2; חֵלֶב (ê defective), const. plur. of חֵלֶב, § 125. 4. *e*; § 51. 1. *d*.—וַיִּשַׁע, for יִשְׁעָה, § 100. 5. *b*. (5).—מִנְחָתוֹ, from מִנְחָה, §§ 122. 2. *a*. (2); 124. 2.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—וַתֹּסֶף לָלֶדֶת—*And she added to bear* = and again she bore.

Principle 12.—When the second of two verbs expresses the principal idea, the first merely modifying it, the second is often an infinitive depending upon the first.

* Consult the Hebrew-English Vocabulary, or a Hebrew Lexicon. Be prepared to pronounce, transliterate, describe and define each word. Let this work be done before proceeding further in the study of the Lesson.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 86. Tabular View, Synopses of קָטַט in various stems.
2. § 86. 1. *a*, *b*, 2. *a-c*, The stem-vowel, and the preformative vowel.
3. Word-Lists, Lists II., III., Verbs numbered 61—70.

Note 1.—Analyze the familiar forms under § 86. 1, 2.

- Note 2.**—Use for practice (1) חָלַל *begin*, (2) סָבַב *encompass*, (3) קָלַל *be light* (not heavy).

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He began* (Hiph.), *to begin, beginning*; (2) *Encompassing, he will encompass, he was caused to encompass, he will be encompassed*; (3) *He will be light, he will make light*; (4) *Cause to encompass, encompass thou, he caused to encompass, be thou encompassed*.

(2) To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The woman conceived and bare a son*; (2) *The man begat¹ a son*; (3) *And the woman spoke again*; (4) *Abel was a shepherd, and Cain was a tiller of ground*; (5) *Cain brought to Jehovah an offering*; (6) *Eve was the wife of Adam and the mother of Cain and Abel*; (7) *Abel gave to God from the firstlings of his flock*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 1—4 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text*.

4. To be written out:—Synopses in Qāl, Nīph., Hīph. Hōph. as indicated in § 87, of the verbs numbered 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14.

5. To be described:—The forms חִי, יָסַב, סָבַב, יָמַר, הִסָּב, יָקַל, יָקַל, נָסַב, הוֹחֵל, מִסָּב, הִחֵל.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) Apocopation of הָ.
- (2) Loss of ם in Qāl Impf. of verbs פָּ׳׳.
- (3) The ׳ of verbs לָ׳׳ in Perf. before consonant additions. (4)

¹ יָלַד in Hiph'il.

The ô in פ"ו Hiph'ls. (5) The Qāl Inf. const. of verbs פ"ו. (6) The ' of אָח before suffixes. (7) The endings ה־ and ה־ in ה־ participles and nouns. (8) The preposition ל before ה־ and אֱלֹהִים. (9) Synopses of קָטַט in Qāl, Nīph., Hīph., and Hōph. (10) The vowel of the stem in verbs ע"ע, of the preformative.

LESSON XXXIV.—GENESIS IV. 5–8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) חָרָה, (2) לֶמָּה, (3) הִלּוּא, (4) אָם, (5) יֹטֵב, (6) נִשְׂאָה, (7) הֶרֶג, (8) חֲטָאת, (9) רִבֵּץ, (10) קוֹם, (11) פָּתַח.

2. NOTES.

V. 5. וַיַּחַר, for יַחַרְה, §§ 100. 5. b (5); 73. 3. N. 1.—לֶקֶן, on repeated accent, § 23. 6.—וַיִּפְּלוּ, Méthěgh with a sharpened syllable; on assim. of נ, § 84. 2. a.—פָּנִיָּו (pā-nāw), § 12. 3; on י, § 124. 3. d; cf. אֶפֶי (185).

V. 6. לֶמָּה = מָה with ל, the D. f. being *firmative*, § 15. 6.—חָרָה, with accent on penult, § 21. 1.—לָךְ, pausal for לְךָ, § 51. 3 (Tab. View).—פָּנִיָּךְ (phā-ne-khā), on י (c), § 124. 3. c.

V. 7. הִלּוּא (h^alô) = *nonne*, § 46. 1; this ô is for â, § 30. 6.—תִּיטִיב, for תִּיטִיב (cf. תִּקְטִיל), but ' becomes ê (י) § 30. 4. b; Hīph. Impf. 2 m. sg. of יֹטֵב, §§ 92. 2; 93. (1).—נִשְׂאָה, a seemingly irreg. Qāl Inf. const. of נִשְׂאָה, §§ 102. 13; 84. 1. a.—וְאֵלֶיךָ, § 23. 6; prep. אֶל treated as a noun in plur. before the suffix יך, cf. פָּנִיָּךְ in v. 6, § 124. 3. c; the ך becomes ך in an open syl.—תִּשְׁקָתָו, §§ 124. 2; 18. footnote.—תִּמְשַׁלְכוּ, §§ 17. 2; 51. 3. a.

V. 8. אַחִיו, see in v. 2.—בְּהִיּוֹתָם (bīh-yô-thām), on ך, § 47. 2; on Méthěgh, § 18. 5; on וְתָ, § 100. 1. c; ם, as in בְּהִבְרָאָם (167).—וַיִּקְּם (wāy-yā-qōm), Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of קוֹם; paradigm-form, יִקְּם, but see § 94. 2. R. 4; the ך under ק, in an unaccented closed

syl., must be δ .—וְהִרְבֵּהְךָ, on = under $\dot{\imath}$, § 78. 2. a ; on = under η , § 78. 3. d ; on $\bar{\imath}$, § 74. 2. b (1); on $\bar{\imath}$, § 16. 2; on $\bar{\imath}$, § 74. 2. c . (2); the second and third syllables are half-open, § 26. 4.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 7.—הֲלוֹא אַם תִּטִּיב שְׂאֵת.—*Is there not a lifting up, if thou doest well?*

Principle 13.—A question expecting an affirmative answer is introduced by הֲלוֹא (= *nonne*?).

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 86. 3, 4. y''y stems before vowel and cons. terminations.
2. § 86. 4. R. 1, Changes of stem and preformative vowels.
3. § 86. 5. $a-c$, Intensive stems in y''y forms.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 71—80, in List III.

Note.—After a study of the principles here given, write out a complete paradigm of קָטַט in the Qāl, Nīph., Hīph., and Hōph. stems.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *She encompassed, they caused to encompass, thou (f.) wilt encompass, they will be encompassed*; (2) *Thou didst encompass, I caused to encompass, we were encompassed, thou wast caused to encompass*; (3) *Thou wast light, thou shalt encompass, I have encompassed, I shall cause to encompass*; (4) *Cause ye to encompass, they (f.) will encompass, ye (f.) will cause to encompass, encompass ye (f.)*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The countenance of Cain fell, because Jehovah looked not with favor upon his offering*; (2) *Why was Cain angry* (Heb., *why was it kindled to Cain?*); (3) *Did not God say, let there be light?* (4) *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?* (5) *Did not Cain kill Abel?* (6) *Why did Cain kill Abel?* (7) *God will bless him who shall do well.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 5—8 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Inflection of the Qāl Perf. and Impf. of verbs in § 87. numbered 1, 2, 5; of the Nīph. Perf. and Impf., of 3, 4; of the Hīph. Perf., Impf. and Imv. of 7, 12; of the Hōph. Perf. and Impf. of 6, 14.

5. To be described:—The forms תִּבְנוּ, הִסְבִּי, הַחֲלָה, קָלוּ, סְבוּ, מִחֲנֹק, גִּלְגֵּלְתִּי, סִבִּינָה, תִּסְבִּינָה, הִסְבוּתָ, נִקְלֹתָ, סְבוּתָ.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Repetition of post-positive accents. (2) The ending יִּ. (3) D. f. firmative. (4) The ending יִּ. (5) הִלָּא. (6) The ending וְתִ in ל"ה Inf's construct. (7) Rāphé. (8) Change of יִ to י. (9) ע"ע stems before vowel-additions. (10) ע"ע stems before consonant-additions. (11) ע"ע Intensive stems.

LESSON XXXV.—GENESIS IV. 9—12.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּם, (2) צֶעֶק, (3) פָּצָה, (4) פָּה, (5) יָד, (6) בָּח, (7) נָע (nā'), (8) נָדָה (nādh).

2. NOTES.

V. 9. וַיֹּאמֶר, § 88. 2.—אָחִיךָ, § 124. 1. b. (2).—יָדְעִתִּי, a פ"ו and ל' gut. verb, cf. קִטַּלְתִּי; on the accent יִ, § 24. 4.—הִשְׁמַרְתָּ, §§ 46. 1; 71. 1. a.

V. 10. מִה עֲשִׂיתָ, §§ 54. d; 100. 3. b.—דָּמִי, sg. abs., דָּם, const. דָּם, plur. abs. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, §§ 125. 2. b; 122. 4. b.—צֶעֱקִים, §§ 71. 1. a; 125. 3. R. 4; plur. in agreement with דָּמִי, not קָלוּ. אֱלִי, cf. אֱלִיךָ in v. 7; really a plural noun.

V. 11. אָרֹר אֶתָּה, §§ 71. 1. c; 38. 2, 3.—פָּצָתָהּ, §§ 18. 2; 100. 4. and N.—פִּיהָ, from פָּה, §§ 121. 2. c; 124. 1. b. (2).—לִקְחָתָהּ,

§ 47. 5; Qāl Inf. const. of לָקַח, § 84. 2. R. 2; on — under ח instead of ח, § 37. 2.—מִירָד, pausal for מִירָד, §§ 38. 1. N.; 124. 1. R. 2.

V. 12. תַּעֲבֹד, corresponding to תִּקְטֹל; on —, § 78. 2. *a*; on —, § 78. 3. *b*; on ō, § 67. 1.—תִּסֵּף (thô-sēph), for תִּוֹסֵף; on ô, § 90. 3. *b*; on —, § 68. 5. *b*. (1).—תִּתְכַּחֵה, on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on —, heightened from —, § 84. 2. R. 3. (1); on ה, § 51. 3. *a*.—נָע וְנָד (nâ' wā-nâdh), on the ח (â) under נ in each case, § 94. 1. *c*. (1); the roots are נָוַע and נָוַד, and these forms, Qāl Part's act.—תִּהְיֶה, §§ 78. 3. N.; 18. 5; 100. 1. *b*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 9.—אֲחִי אֶשְׁמֵר—*Am I keeping my brother, or, my brother's keeper?*

Principle 14.—A question asking for information, without necessarily implying the affirmative or negative character of the answer, is introduced by הֲ.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 94. Tabular View, Synopses of קוּל in various stems.
2. § 94. 1. *a*, The radical ך uniting with ח.
3. § 94. 1. *b*, The radical ך, changed to ך', uniting with י.
4. § 94. 1. *c*, The radical ך rejected when it would stand with a heterogeneous vowel.
5. § 94. 1. N. The form of the Qāl Active Participle.
6. § 94. 2. *a-c*, The vowel of the preformative.
7. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 81—90 in List III.

Note.—Use for practice (1) קוּם *rise*, (2) שׁוּב *turn*, (3) מוּת *die*.¹

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will rise, thou shalt turn, turn thou, he will die, we shall die*; (2) *He caused to die, he*

¹ This verb has e (naturally long) in Perfect and Participle of Qal.

will cause to turn, to cause to die; (3) *He turned, rising, dying, he was turned, he will be turned*; (4) *He established (= caused to rise), establish thou, he was established, he will establish*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I do not know the name of the man*; (2) *Am I a ruler?* (3) *Who did this (f.)?* (4) *Cursed am I from the ground*; (5) *The blood (pl.) of thy brother hath cried out to God*; (6) *Thou shalt not till the ground*; (7) *Cain was a wanderer and a fugitive*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 9–12 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 95. of the verbs numbered 8, 9, 13, 25, 32, 36, omitting Synopses of the various Intensive forms.

5. To be described:—The forms הוֹשֵׁב, קוֹם, תָּשׁוּב, יָמוּת, יָמֹל, יָקוּם, נָרַע, מִקְּוִים, הָאֵיר, יָבֵא, הֵבִיא.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô in the Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּי־א. (2) The î of אָח, אָב, and פֶּה before suf. (3) Hē Interrogative. (4) The î of לָהּ Perf's. (5) The Perf. 3 f. sg. of verbs לָהּ. (6) Qāl Inf. const. of verbs פִּי־נ. (7) ׀ in pause. (8) Qāl Impf. of verbs פִּי guttural. (9) The ô of פִּי Hiph'ls. (10) The â of עִי Perfect and Part. act. (11) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) unites with ׀. (12) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) is changed to י. (13) The forms in which ו (of עִי verbs) is entirely rejected. (14) The ô in עִי Niph'ls. (15) The pref. vowel in עִי forms.

LESSON XXXVI.—GENESIS IV. 13–17.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) עוֹן or עוֹנָה, (2) סֶחֶר, (3) לָכֵן, (4) שְׂבָעֵתַיִם, (5) נָקָם, (6) נִכְחָה, (7) יָשָׁב, (8) עִיר, (9) יָשָׁם.

2. NOTES.

V. 13. גָּדוֹל, pl. גְּדוֹלִים; on formation, § 108. 1. *a*.—עוֹנִי, from עוֹן, of same formation as גָּדוֹל; before '־, '־ becomes 'ֿ־, § 125. 1. *a*.—מִנְשׂוֹא, the *ō* being incorrectly written ו־; מִן indicates comparison.

V. 14. גְּרִשָּׁתְּ, for גְּרִשְׁתָּ, § 80. 1. *a*; synopsis?—וּמִפְּנֵיךְ, §§ 49. 2; 48. 1; on '־, § 124. 3. *c*.—אֶסְתֵּר, §§ 75. 2; 68. 1. *a*; synopsis?—וְהִיָּיתִי, § 100. 3. *b*; on ו־, § 73. 2. *b*.—מִצָּאִי, part. מִצָּא with '־; on change of 'ֿ־ to '־, § 125. 3. R. 4.—יְהִרְגֵנִי (yă-hă-r'ghē-nî), composed of יִהְרַג, 'ֿ־ and נִי; on change of *ō* to 'ֿ־, and on 'ֿ־, § 74. 2. *b*. (1), and *c*. (2); on change of 'ֿ־ to 'ֿ־, § 78. 3. *d*.

V. 15. יָקָם, pausal for יָקָם; on D. f. in קִן (for נִן), § 84. 2. *b*; on 'ֿ־ in Hōph., § 84. 2. N. 1.—וַיֵּשֶׁם, for וַיֵּשֶׁם, § 73. 3. *a*. (3); 'ֿ־ for 'ֿ־, § 96. 1; root, שִׁים (ע'').—הִקְוֶה-אֶת־וֹ; on Méthēgh, § 18. 4; on D. f. in כִּן (for נִן), § 84. 2. *b*; on ה־, § 60. 1. *a*; on וֹת, § 100. 1. *e*; on אֶת, § 51. 2.—מִצָּאִי, cf. מִצָּאִי in v. 14.

V. 16. וַיֵּצֵא (wăy-yē-ṣē'); for וַיֵּצֵא, but ו־ is dropped and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on 'ֿ־ under צֵ, § 67. 3; on Méthēgh, § 18. 6; on the accented penult, § 21. 3.—מִלְכָּנִי, (1) מִן, (2) לְ, (3) פָּנִי. —וַיִּשָּׁב, for וַיִּשָּׁב, but ו־ is dropped, and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.

V. 17. וַיִּרַע, for וַיִּרַע, but ו־ is dropped, and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on 'ֿ־ under רַ instead of 'ֿ־, § 90. 2. *a*. (1).—וַתֵּהָרֶ, see note on v. 1.—וַתִּלָּד, for וַתִּלָּד, but ו־ is dropped and י becomes ē, § 90. 2. *a*. (1); on shifting of tone, § 21. 3.—וַיְהִי בִנְהָ עִיר, on the shifting of tone in the case of בִּנְהָ, § 21. 1; on D. l. in בִּ, § 12. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 14.—גְּרִשָּׁתְּ אֶת־הַיּוֹם—*Thou hast driven me out this day.*

Principle 15.—The article often has its original demonstrative force.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Nouns with the original vowels ä—â (= ô). (2) The Prêl of verbs ע' guttural. (3) The ' (= e) before suffixes ך and ך, and before the plur. fem. נה. (4) The ' of לה' Perfects. (5) The change of = before = to =. (6) The Höph. of verbs פ'״. (7) The ות of לה' Inf's const. (8) The = under ' of פ'״ Qāl Imperfects. (9) The ה (é) of לה' participles. (10) The Article used as a demonstrative. (11) The separating vowel of ע' verbs in Perfect and Imperfect. (12) The points of resemblance between verbs ע' and verbs ע'״ע.

LESSON XXXVII.—GENESIS IV. 18–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) שְׁתִּים (const. שְׁתִּי), (2) אֶהָל, (3) מִקְנֶה, (4) תַּפֶּשׁ, (5) בְּנוֹר, (6) עֹנָב, (7) לְטֹשׁ, (8) חֲרָשׁ, (9) נַחֲשֶׁת, (10) בְּרִזָּל, (11) אַחֻזָּת.

2. NOTES.

V. 18. וַיִּזְלַד, root זָלַד (= יָלַד); on D. f. in ו, §§ 13. 2; 90. 3. a; on the form, § 68. 1. a; cor. form, יִקְטֹל—אֶת-עֵירָד, the sign of the def. object with a subject, see Principle 17 (below).

V. 19. וַיִּקַּח, for וַיִּלְקַח; ל assim. like נ, § 84. 2. R. 2; on = under ק, § 82. 1. a.—שְׁתִּי (štê, not š'tê), the š'wâ silent; the only case in the language of a syllable beginning with two consonants without an intervening half-vowel; fem. of שְׁנִי, const. of שְׁנִים.—נָשִׁים, cf. (1) אִישׁ man, (2) אִשָּׁה woman, (3) אֲנָשִׁים men, (4) אִשְׁתּוֹ wife-of, (5) נִשְׁתֵּי wives-of.—הַשְּׁנִיתָ.... הָאֲחֻזָּת, cf. the masc. forms הַשְּׁנִי.... הָאֲחֻזָּר.

V. 20. וַתֵּלֶד, cf. note on v. 17.—אֶבְיָ, const. of אָב; on ' , § 121. 2. c; on accent, § 24. 5. a.—יֵשֶׁב, like קָטַל.—אֶהָל, a u-class

Segholate, cf. בָּקָר, § 106.1c; here used collectively.—מִקְנֶה (mīq-né), meaning *substance, cattle*, and governed by some word understood signifying possession; on form, § 113. 2; on meaning of form, § 114. 2.

V. 21. אָחִיו, see note on v. 2.—תָּפַשׁ, like קָטַל.—קָנֹר, on form, § 110. 5. c.—עֹנֵב, on form, § 109. 3.

V. 22. יָלְדָה, § 63. R. 3; Synopsis in Qāl, § 90. 2. a.—לָיֵשׁ; like קָטַל.—חָרַשׁ, like קָטַל.—וְאַחֹת, const. of אָחֹת, and ו with — according to § 49. 3.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 18.—וַיֵּלֶד לְחֲנוּךְ אֶת-עִירָר.—*And Irad was born to Enoch.*

Principle 17.—The subject of a passive verb, which would be the *object* of the same verb if it were *active*, is often preceded by אֶת, the sign of the object.

V. 20.—וּמִקְנֶה אָהַל יָשָׁב.—*Dwelling in tent(s) and (possessing) cattle.*

Principle 18.—Two nouns are sometimes connected with a verb, when, strictly speaking, only the former is applicable in meaning (*zeugma*).

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 90. Tabular View, Synopses of יָטַל (= וָטַל) in various stems.
2. § 90. 1, The treatment of original ו when initial.
3. § 90. 2. a, b, The two treatments in the Qāl Impf., Imv., and Inf. const.
4. § 90. 3. a-c, The treatment of ו when medial.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 101—110 in List III.

Note 1.—In the study of verbs פִּי"ו, follow the order indicated in previous Lessons, analyzing exhaustively the familiar forms given under § 90. 1—3.

Note 2.—Use for practice (1) יָשָׁב *sit, dwell*, (2) יָלַד *bring forth*, and (3) יָבֵשׁ (with ֶ in Qāl Impf.) *be dry*.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *He will dwell,¹ I shall dwell, thou (f.) shalt dwell, dwell thou (f.), to dwell, to bring forth,¹ thou (f.) shalt bring forth;* (2) *He will know,¹ know thou, to know, we shall know;* (3) *He will sleep,² I shall sleep, we shall sleep;* (4) *He will be brought forth, thou wilt be known, he will be feared;* (5) *He will cause to dwell, I shall cause to know, to cause to bring forth, he was brought forth;* (6) *He was caused to know, she will be caused to bring forth.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *I will know the name of that city*; (2) *Cain was building the city Enoch*; (3) *Cain and Abel were born to Adam*; (4) *Lamech had (= to Lamech were) two wives*; (5) *Adam was the father of Cain, and Eve was his mother*; (6) *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah*; (7) *Father, father-of, mother, son, daughter, husband, wife, wife-of, brother, brother-of, sister, sister-of.*

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs :—*Verses 18—22 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out:—Synopses as indicated in § 91, of the verbs numbered 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 29.

5. To be described:—The forms יִישָׁן, יָדָעוּ, תִּלְדִּי, יֵשֵׁב, יָצָא.
הוֹרֵד, הוֹלִיד, גּוֹרֵעַ, יוֹלֵד, רָעַת, לָדַת.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) **את** with the subject. (2) Assim. of **ל**. (3) The pronunciation of **שתי**. (4) The words meaning *man, men, woman, women, wife-of, wives-of*. (5) The *ē* of **פ** Qāl Imp'f's. (6) The *o* of Qāl act. Part's. (7) *U*-class Segholates. (8) Nouns formed by means of preformative **מ**. (9) The meanings of nouns with pref. **מ**. (10) **ו** of verbs **פ** in the Qāl Impf. (11) **ו** of verbs **פ** in Hīph. and Hōph.

¹ This verb follows the treatment described in § 90. 2. *a*.

² This verb follows the treatment described in § 90. 2. *b*.

LESSON XXXVIII.—GENESIS IV. 23–26.

1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) נָשִׁים, irreg. fem. of אֲנָשִׁים, (2) אָזֶן, (3) אִמְרָה, (4) פָּצַע, (5) יָלַד, (6) חֲבֵרָה or חֲבוּרָה, (7) שִׁבְעִים, (8) שִׁבְעָה, (9) עוֹד, (10) בֵּן, (11) נִשִּׁית, (12) אַחֵר, (13) חָלַל.

2. NOTES.

V. 23. פָּצַע, אִמְרָה, on יָ, § 124. 3. *d.* (cf. אִמְרָה, (v. 5)).—שָׁמַעַן, irreg. for שָׁמְעָה, הָ having been dropped and = inserted, § 37. 2; Qāl Imv. 2 f. pl., like קָטַלְנָה; on = under מ, § 82. 1. *a.*—נָשִׁים, const. of נָשִׁים, cf. נָשִׁים above.—הָאִמְרָה, for הָאִמְרָה like הָקָטַלְנָה; on ה, § 60. 1; on =, § 78. 3. *b.*; root, אָזֶן. —אִמְרָתִי, cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4; on formation, § 106. 4. *b.*; on תָּ, § 124. 2.—הָרִגְתִּי, from הָרַג; synopsis in Qāl? on repetition of accent, § 23. 6.—חֲבֵרָתִי, with = for ו; cf. מִנְחָתוֹ in v. 4, and אִמְרָתִי above; on formation, § 110. 7.

V. 24. יָקָם (for יָנַקָם), see on v. 15.—שִׁבְעָה, the sing. form, is *seven*, while שִׁבְעִים, the plur. form, is *seventy*.

V. 25. יָרַע, see on v. 17.—וַתֵּלֶד, see on v. 20.—שֵׁת-לִי (šâth), on Méthëgh, § 18. 4; the = is â, coming from *a+a*, שֵׁת losing י and contracting = and =, §§ 94. 1. *c.* (1); 96.—וַתֵּלֶד = וַתֵּלֶד; הָרַג becomes הָרַג, = being volatilized, and = being heightened, § 74. 1. *b.* (1), (2).

V. 26. גַּם-הִוא, the pronoun inserted thus to emphasize the preceding noun.—וַחֲלָל, from the root חָלַל; uncontracted form וַחֲלָל, § 86. 2. *c.*; what stem?—לְקָרָא, cf. לְמַשֵּׁל; Qāl Inf. const.

3. PARALLELISM IN HEBREW POETRY.

- (1) עָדָה וְצִלָּה שָׁמַעַן קוֹלִי
(2) נִשִּׁית לְמֶךְ הָאִמְרָה אִמְרָתִי

(3) כִּי אִישׁ הִרְגֵתִי לִפְעֻעִי

(4) וְיָלֵד לְחֶבְרָתִי:

(5) כִּי שִׁבְעַתַּיִם יָקָם-קִיּוֹן

(6) וְלִמָּךְ שִׁבְעִים וְשִׁבְעָה

Note 1.—The characteristic feature of Hebrew poetry is parallelism.

Note 2.—In this song there are six lines or members; the second line is, in the main, a repetition of the thought expressed in the first; the fourth, a repetition of the third; hence the parallelism in the case of the first and second, and of the third and fourth members is called *synonymous*.

Note 3.—The same relation, however, does not exist between the fifth and sixth, the latter being necessary to complete the thought of the former; such parallelism is called *synthetic*.

Note 4.—Another kind of parallelism not illustrated in this passage is the *antithetic*, in which the second member is in contrast with the first.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 36. 1, The shortening of vowels.
2. § 36. 2, 3, The heightening and volatilization of vowels.
3. § 36. 4, 5, The attenuation of ä; the deflection of ĩ and ũ.
4. § 36. 6, 7, The sharpening of ě and ǝ; lengthening or contraction.
5. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 111—120 in Lists III. and IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Explain in writing (1) the *shortening* which has taken place in הָאִיר, יִשְׁבֵּת, זָרַע, שָׁמַיִם, בָּרָא, הָאֹר, אֱלֹהִים, יִשְׁבֵּת, קָצָא, קִטְלָתָם, רָקִיעַ, גִּדְלִים, יִשְׁרְצוּ, נִתְּנָה; (2) the *heightening*, in יִשְׁבֵּת, זָרַע, שָׁמַיִם, בָּרָא, הָאֹר, אֱלֹהִים, יִשְׁבֵּת, קָצָא, קִטְלָתָם, רָקִיעַ, גִּדְלִים, יִשְׁרְצוּ, נִתְּנָה; (3) the *volatilization*, in הָאִיר, יִשְׁבֵּת, זָרַע, שָׁמַיִם, בָּרָא, הָאֹר, אֱלֹהִים, יִשְׁבֵּת, קָצָא, קִטְלָתָם, רָקִיעַ, גִּדְלִים, יִשְׁרְצוּ, נִתְּנָה; (4) the *attenua-*

tion, in **יִשְׁבֹּת**, **קָטַל**, **הִקְטִיל**, **נִקְטַל**; (5) the *deflection*, in **אֶבְלָה**, **הִקְטִיל**, **נִחַמָּד**, **הִעֲטִיל**; (6) the *sharpening*, in **אָמוֹ**, **יָקָם**; (7) the *lengthening* (contraction), in **נָע**, **נָר**, **וְיָהִי**, **יִישָׁן**, **קוֹם**, **בֵּין**, **תִּיטִיב**, **תִּתְקַן**, **תִּתְקַן**, **תִּתְקַן**, **תִּתְקַן**.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Hear ye (m.) my voice, and give ear to that which (אֶת-אִשְׁרִי) I shall say*; (2) *Adah and Zillah were the wives of Lamech*; (3) *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?* (4) *Cain was avenged seven-fold*; (5) *He gave him to God*; (6) *They began (Hiph.) to call on the name of God*.

3. To be written with points and vowel-signs:—*Verses 23–26 of Genesis IV., from the unpointed text.*

4. To be written out in tabular form:—The result of the following changes,—the heightening of *ä, ĩ, ŭ*; the volatilization of *ä, ĩ, ŭ*; the attenuation of *ä*, and the deflection of *ĩ, ŭ*; the sharpening of *ě* and *ö*; the contraction of *a+a, a+i(y), a+u(w)*; the contraction of *i+i, i+y, y+i*; the contraction of *u+u, u+w, w+u*.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ending **יָ**. (2) The form of the fem.-ending before suffixes. (3) The Höff. of verbs **יָ**. (4) The *â* in the **יָע** Qāl Perfects. (5) The Höff. of verbs **יָע**. (6) Synonymous parallelism. (7) Synthetic parallelism. (8) Antithetic parallelism. (9) Heightening and volatilization. (10) Sharpening and deflection. (11) Shortening and lengthening. (12) Attenuation.

LESSON XXXIX.—REVIEW.

1. WORD-REVIEW.

1. Arrange in alphabetical order the roots of all verbal forms, both old and new, occurring in the third and fourth chapters.

2. Arrange in alphabetical order the nominal forms of these chapters, using in each case the form of the absolute state.

3. Arrange in alphabetical order the various particles, prepositions and adverbs occurring in these chapters.

2. VERSE-REVIEW.

1. Pronounce the pointed text of each verse until it can be read aloud rapidly and without hesitation.

2. Write out on paper the unpointed text, one verse at a time, and then, without the aid of either pointed text or translation, insert the necessary points and vowel-signs. Compare the result with the pointed text, and note the mistakes; repeat the exercise till each verse can be pointed without mistake.

3. GRAMMAR-REVIEW.

1. Compare the forms of the Qāl Perf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 1. Perfect.

2. Compare the forms of the Qāl Impf. stem yāq-tūl (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 1. Impf. with ō.

3. Compare the same of the stem yāq-tāl, and of yāq-tīl, § 104. 1.

4. Compare the forms of the Hīph'il Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb, and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 3.

5. Compare the forms of the Nīph'al Perf. and Impf. (3 m. sg.) as they appear in the strong verb and in the various classes of weak verbs, § 104. 4.

Note.—This includes (1) the statement of the forms, and (2) an explanation of the vowel-changes which are seen in each form.

4. EXERCISES.

To be translated into Hebrew:—

1. *He made man in the sixth day, and rested in the seventh day.*
2. *He will sanctify the seventh day, and will rest in it.*

3. *The woman will eat the fruit, and of it she will give to her husband, who will eat with her.*
4. *In the day of your ruling the earth.*
5. *This is the day in which Jehovah spoke to the man.*
6. *Let us make for ourselves large girdles.*
7. *I gave her fruit, and we ate.*
8. *She gave him fruit, and he ate.*
9. *Cursed is the earth, because thou didst eat from this tree.*
10. *God made known to the woman that the man should rule over her.*
11. *I shall call the name of my wife Eve.*
12. *We found in the field the fruit which God commanded not to eat.*
13. *The man will serve the ground whence he was taken.*
14. *I shall put forth my hand and take the fruit and eat.*
15. *The woman conceived and bare a son.*
16. *Did not Abel bring to Jehovah from the firstlings of his flock?*
17. *The blood of thy brother hath cried out to God.*
18. *And Cain went out from Eden, and dwelt in the land of Nod.*
19. *Abel was the son of Eve, and Tubal Cain was the son of Zillah.*
20. *Why didst thou kill the man whom I sent to thee?*

LESSON XL.—GENESIS V. 1-16.

1. NEW WORDS.

- (1) סֵפֶר, (2) חַיָּה, (3) שְׁלִשִּׁים, (4) מְאָה, (5) אַחֵר, (6) שְׁמֹנֶה, (7) בֵּית, (8) תִּשְׁעָה, (9) חֲמִישׁ, (10) שִׁבְעָה, (11) עֶשְׂרֵה, (12) יְשִׁתִּים,¹ (13) תִּשְׁעִים, (14) אַרְבָּעִים, (15) עֶשְׂרִים, (16) שְׁלִשִּׁים.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. זֶה סֵפֶר. *This (is the) book-of; this book would be the סֵפֶר הַזֶּה. תּוֹלְדוֹת (= tāw-l'dhōth), § 115. 3; used only in pl., from בְּיוֹם בְּרָא אֱלֹהִים.*

¹ Twelve, not given in the Vocabulary in this form.

² אֱלֹהִים is the abbreviation of אֱלֹהִים.

"א being definite, ברא is definite, and consequently יום is definite, Principle 4.—ברא, Qāl Inf. const. of ברא.

V. 2. פראם, on א, § 74. 1. b. (1); on א under ר, § 74. 1. b. (2); on א under א, § 74. 1. c. N. 1.—ויברך, §§ 80. 1. a; 21. 3; 36. 1. a.—הבראם, the first א, Méthēgh, the second Šillûq; on D. f., § 75. 2; the א, same as in בראם.

V. 3. ויהי, for ויהי from חיה live, as ויהי for ויהי from חיה be.—שנים ומאת שנה lit., thirty and a hundred of year; note that (1) the word for thirty is the plural of three (שלש), (2) the word for hundred is const., (3) the word for year is sg.—וילך, Hiph. of ולך (ילך), § 90. 3. b; on א for א, §§ 21. 3; 36. 1. a; on א for א, § 73. 3. R.

V. 4. ימי, § 132. 12.—אחרי, noun in plur. const. used as a preposition, § 135. 3. a.—הולידו, Hiph. Inf. const. (for hăw-lîdh) with suffix ה.—בנים ובנות, see the various forms of these words, § 132. 9, 10.

Vs. 5, 6. חי, Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. of the ח"י root, § 86. 1.—וימת (wăy-yā-mōth), pausal for וימת, § 94. 2. R. 4.—חמש שנים, the numeral sg. in form, the subst. plural.

Vs. 8—10. עשרה שנים lit., two ten = twelve; שנים, a contraction of שנים (cf. שתי, ch. IV. 19), and עשרה, a form of עשר ten.—תשעים, pl. of תשעה or תשע nine.—חמש עשרה lit., five ten = fifteen, cf. above.

Vs. 13, 16. ארבעים, plur. of ארבעה or ארבע four.—ששים, plur. of ששה or שש six.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—אחרי הולידו—After his begetting = after he had begotten.

Principle 19.—Where the Hebrew uses a preposition and an Infinitive, the English prefers a conjunction and a finite verb.

V. 6.—חמש שנים; V. 7.—שבע שנים; V. 14.—עשר שנים—
Five years; seven years; ten years.

Principle 20.—With the numerals 3—10 the noun is put in the plural.

Principle 21.—The numerals 3—10 assume the secondary or masculine form, when the noun is feminine. [שָׁנִים is feminine, though it has a masculine ending.]

V. 5.—שָׁנָה שְׁלֹשִׁים; V. 9.—שָׁנָה תִּשְׁעִים; V. 11.—שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה.—*Thirty years; ninety years; seventy years.*

Principle 22.—The tens, formed by changing הַ of the units to ים (except עֶשְׂרִים *twenty*, from עָשָׂר *ten*), have the accompanying noun in the singular.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 133. General view, The numerals 1—10, 11, 12, 20—90, 100, 1,000.
2. § 133. 1—8, The formation and use of the Cardinals.
3. § 133. 9—12, The formation and use of the Ordinals.
4. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 121—130 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Seven years*; (2) *Nine years*; (3) *Forty years*; (4) *Sixty years*; (5) *Three sons*; (6) *Three daughters*; (7) *Thirty sons and thirty daughters*; (8) *Forty days and forty nights*; (9) *Four heads*; (10) *Fifty days*; (11) *The seven stars*; (12) *Seven of¹ the stars*; (13) *Four seasons*; (14) *Twenty-seven days*; (15) *One hundred and fifty-nine years.*

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This (is) a good book*; (2) *This good book was given to me*; (3) *In his own likeness God created man*; (4) *In the day that God made earth and heaven* (Heb. order, *In day of making of God*); (5) *In the day that God created man* (Heb. order, *In day of creating of God man*); (6) *After he had begotten a son* (Heb., *after his begetting a son*); (7) *And the man lived*

¹ The word *of* after a cardinal must be expressed by ׀.

three hundred and forty-eight years; (8) And he begat four sons and three daughters, and he died; (9) And all the days of the man which he lived upon the face of the earth after he had begotten sons, were nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

3. To be written :—A transliteration of verses 1 and 2 of chapter V.

4. To be written :—A verbal form of the Qāl Imperfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

5. To be written :—The numerals 1—10 in English letters.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Position and agreement of the demonstrative. (2) Nouns formed by prefixing **ת**. (3) The vowel-changes in **קָטָלָם**. (4) Apocopation of **ל"ה** Imperfects. (5) Position and agreement of numerals. (6) **פ"י** Hiph'ls. (7) Prep. with plur. form. (8) **ע"ע** Qāl Perf. 3 m. sg. (9) **ע"י** Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. with Wāw consec. in pause. (10) Formation of numerals 20—90. (11) The various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (12) The form of the numerals 3—10 with fem. nouns, with masc. nouns.

LESSON XLI.—GENESIS V. 17—32.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) **נָחָם**, (2) **מַעֲשֵׂה**, (3) **יָר**.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 17—21. **וַיְהִי**, on Méthègh, § 18. 5; on —, § 78. 2. *b. R.* 2; on omission of third radical, § 100. 2; on syn. in Qāl, § 102. 4.—**חַמֵּשׁ**, used with a fem. noun; form with masc. noun, **חַמִּשָּׁה**; ordinal, **חַמִּישִׁי**.—**שְׁתַּיִם**, fem. of **שְׁנַיִם**; cf. **שְׁתֵּי**, ch. IV. 19.—**וּמֵאֵת שָׁנָה** lit., *and-(a)-hundred-of year*.—**מִתּוֹשֵׁלַח** (v. 21), pausal for **מִתּוֹשֵׁלַח**.

Vs. 22—24. וַיִּתְּהֵל, form and synopsis? force of Hithpā'ēl expressed here by the word *live*.—וַיְהִי כָּל-יְמֵי, D. l. in כָּל after disj. accent; verb in sg. agreeing with כָּל, while in v. 17 it was pl., agreeing with יְמֵי.—וַאֲנִינָּה (w'ê-nén-nû), on ' , § 127. 2. R. 1; on נָּ (én), §§ 134. 2. c; 74. 2. c. (3) and N. 1; on the D. f. in אֲנִי, § 74. 2. c. N. 2; four elements, אֲנִי, אֲנִי, אֲנִי, אֲנִי; on אֲנִי, § 24. 5.

V. 29. הֵן, these accents need not be considered here.—נִחַמְנוּ, Pī'el Impf. 3 m. sg. of the פ"נ and ע" gut. root נחם *comfort*, with the suffix נוּ *us*; on D. f. of Pī'el in ח, § 80. 1. b; on נִחַמְנוּ, § 74. 2. c. (2).—מִמַּעַשְׁנוּ, made up of מִן (§ 113. 1), and נִחַמְנוּ.—וּמִמַּעַבְדוֹ, made up of וּ (§ 49. 2), מִ (§ 48. 2), and the const. state of עַבְדוֹ, the ך becoming š'wâ, § 125. 3. a.—יְהִינוּ, sg. יָר, *du*. יְרִים; before suffixes the old construct ending *ay* is used; this before נוּ is contr. to ê, § 124. 3. b.—אָרְרָה ('ê-râh), Pī'el Perf. 3 m. sg. of the פ" gut., ע" gut. and ע"ע verb אָרַר *curse*; for אָרַר, but ר refuses D. f. (§ 80. 1. a), hence אָרַר; הֵן is contracted to הֵן, § 74. 1. c. N. 2.—"אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה lit., *which cursed-her Jehovah* = *which Jehovah cursed*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 27.—וַיְהִי כָּל-יְמֵי מִתְּשָׁלַח—*And WERE all the days of Methusaleh.*

V. 31.—וַיְהִי כָּל-יְמֵי לָמֶךְ—*And WAS all the days of Lamech.*

Principle 23.—The verb in such cases as these may be placed either in the singular or in the plural.

V. 29.—אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה הֵן—*Which Jehovah cursed.*

Principle 24.—When the relative is governed by a verb, it stands at the beginning of the clause and the appropriate pronominal suffix is attached to the verbal form.¹

¹ In the majority of cases, however, the pronominal suffix is not employed.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 105. 1—5, What is included in inflection of nouns.
2. § 106. 1, 2, Strong and weak Segholates.
3. § 107. 1, 2, Nouns with two, originally short, vowels.
4. § 108. 1, 2, Nouns with one short and one long vowel.
5. § 109. 1—3, Nouns with one long and one short vowel.
6. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 131—140 in List IV.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) From גִּדְּל, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (2) from חֲרַשׁ, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the second class, (ă—ă); (3) from חֲרַב, an *a*-class Segholate, a *u*-class Segholate (masc. and fem.), a noun of the fourth class (â—î), a noun of the second class (ă—î); (4) from עֶבֶר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (ă—â); (5) from אִמָּן, a *u*-class Segholate, a fem. noun of the third class (î—û), a noun of the third class (ă—â), two nouns of the second class (ă—ă, â—î); (6) from מִתֵּק, an *i*-class and a *u*-class Segholate, a noun of the third class (ă—â); (7) from קֶרֶב, a noun of the second class (ă—î), a noun of the third class (ă—â).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Will Noah comfort Lamech from the work of his hands?* (2) *God cursed (Pî'el) the ground which he had created;* (3) *I will walk (Hîthpā'el) with God, who created (Heb., the one creating) the heavens and the earth;* (4) *The sorrow of Cain was exceedingly great;* (5) *The man whom God cursed will die.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 28 and 29 of chapter V.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hīph'il Perf. 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The Qāl Impf's of הִיָּה, הָיָה. (2) The word שְׁתַּיִם. (3) Various forms of the word for *one hundred*. (4) Particles with verbal suffixes. (5) Synopsis of נָחַם in Pī'el. (6) Synopsis of אָרַר in Pī'el. (7) Mäppiq. (8) *A*-class, *I*-class, *U*-class Segholates. (9) Guttural, עֵ, עֵ, עֵ, עֵ, עֵ and לֵ Segholates. (10) Feminine Segholates. (11) Meaning of Segholates. (12) Nouns with two short vowels. (13) Nouns with one short and one long vowel. (14) Nouns with one long and one short vowel.

LESSON XLII.—GENESIS VI. 1-8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רָבַב, (2) בָּחַר, (3) דָּוָן, (4) שָׁגַם (in the text, שָׁגַם), (5) נִפְלִיִּים, (6) גִּבּוֹר, (7) יָצַר, (8) מַחֲשָׁבָה, (9) לֵב, (10) רַק, (11) נָחַם (in Nīph.), (12) עָצַב, (13) מַחָה, (14) חָן.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. הִחָל, for הִחָלִּל, but the ל's contract and — goes to ח, § 86. 1. *b*; on — under ה, § 86. 2. *b*; synopsis in Hīph.?—לָרַב, prep. ל with pretonic ā; רַב, for רָבַב, § 86. 1; synopsis in Qāl?

V. 2. וַיִּרְאוּ, Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of רָאָה; on loss of third radical (י), § 100. 2.—בָּנִי and בָּנוֹת, constructs of בָּנִים, טַבַּת—טַבַּת, cf. טוֹבָה, טוֹבִים, טוֹבוֹת; ô written defectively.—הִנֵּה, D. f. firmative, §§ 15. 6; 50. 3. *e*.—וַיִּקְחוּ (wäy-yî-q'û), from לָקַח *take*; on assim. of ל, § 84. 2. R. 2; on omission of D. f., and Rāphé,

§§ 14. 2; 16. 2; synopsis in Qāl?—נָשִׁים, § 132. 7.—בָּחֲרוּ, pausal for בָּחֲרוּ.

V. 3. יָדוֹן, unusual for יָדוֹן,¹ Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of דָּוָן *judge, rule* (or, perhaps, *remain*), § 94. 1. a. (1).—בִּשְׁנָם, rather to be read בִּשְׁנָם = *in* (their) *wandering*; the traditional rendering *in that also* is based on the analysis בִּ in, •שִׁ = אֲשֶׁר *that* (§ 53. 2), נָם also.—יָמָיו, cf. אָפִיו, פָּנָיו, § 124. 3. d.

V. 4. אַחֲרֵי־כֵן אֲשֶׁר lit., *after so, when = afterwards, when*.—יָבֹאוּ, cf. the paradigm-form יִקְוִלוּ; the ô is for â, the form corresponding to yāq-tāl, not yāq-tūl; יָבֹאוּ = יָבֵא = יָבֵא, § 94. 2. R. 3; the Impf. designates *habitual action* in past time.—הַגְּבָרִים, § 116. 5. c.—עוֹלָם, § 109. 1.—אֲנָשִׁי, const. of אֲנָשִׁים, which is plur. of אִישׁ, § 132. 5.

V. 5. רַבָּה, an adj. fem. sg.² from רָב = רָבַב, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.—רַעַת, const. of רָעָה.—יָצָר, § 106. 1. b.—מִחֲשַׁבֶּת, const. pl. of מִחֲשַׁבָּה.—לְבוֹ, an ע"ע *i*-class Segholate; לָב = לִבָּב, §§ 106. 2. c; 125. 5. b.

Vs. 6–8. וַיִּנָּחֵם, §§ 21. 3; 68. 1. a.—וַיִּתְּעַצֵּב, cf. וַיִּתְּהַלֵּךְ in ch. V. 22.—אֲמַחֶה, on הָ, § 100. 1. b.—בְּרִאֲתִי, on repeated accent, § 23. 6; on ׀ under א, § 98. 3. a.—נִחְמָתִי, for נִחְמָתִי, the second נ being assimilated and the D. f. implied in ח; Niph. Perf. 1 c. sg. of נָחַם; Niph. = *repent*, Pī'el (ch. V. 29) = *comfort*.—עֲשִׂיתָם, on ׀ instead of ׀, § 74. 1. b. (1); the î with ת, written defectively.—בְּעֵינַי, on first י, § 125. 5. a; on second י, § 123. 5.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 4.—בִּימֵי הַהֵם.—*In the days the those = In those days.*

Principle 25.—The personal pronoun is used as the remote demonstrative (*that, those*), and as such stands after its noun, agreeing with it in gender, number and definiteness.

¹ Perhaps יָדוֹן would better be classed with יָבֹאוּ, and the o regarded as an obscuration of a, in a stative form, § 94. 2. R. 3.

² The Qal Perf. 3 f. sg. of רָבַב would be רָבָה.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 110, Nouns with second radical reduplicated.
2. §§ 113, 114, Nouns with מ prefixed; their signification.
3. § 115, Nouns with ת prefixed.
4. § 116, Nouns formed by means of affixes.
5. § 119, Nouns formed from other nouns.
6. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 141—153 in List IV.

Note.—In the study of noun-formation, copy promiscuously, on a slip of paper, nouns of various classes, and then take up each noun and classify it, noting (1) its root, with the meaning of the same, (2) the original vowels used in its formation, (3) the changes which these original vowels have suffered, (4) the force of the formation, (5) the meaning of the word.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Form nouns as follows:—(1) from למר, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă), and one with ת (ă—î); (2) from אכל, a fem. *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (3) from חשך, a *u*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ă—ă); (4) from גבר, an *a*-class Segholate, a noun with second radical doubled (ÿ—â); (5) from זמר, an *a*-class Segholate, a fem. *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ÿ—â); (6) from ספר, an *i*-class Segholate, a noun with מ prefixed (ÿ—ă).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—*The daughters of men were exceedingly fair* (טוב); (2) *Mankind multiplied*; (3) *We chose wives from all the daughters of men*; (4) *I have found favor in his eyes*; (5) *From eternity unto eternity I am God*; (6) *I grieved in my heart*; (7) *I will not repent that I have made them*; (8) *Those heroes are the men of renown* (name).

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 1, 2 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Hîph'îl Impf. 2 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) ע"ע Hîph'îls. (2) The loss of ' in verbs ל'ה. (3) The various forms of the words for *son, daughter*. (4) The personal pronouns. (5) The demonstrative pronouns. (6) The words ידון and בישנם. (7) The words meaning *his faces, his nostrils, his days, his eyes*. (8) The Impf. of habitual action in past time. (9) ע"ע *i*-class Segholates. (10) The remote demonstratives. (11) Nouns with second radical reduplicated. (12) Nouns with מ prefixed. (13) Nouns with ת prefixed. (14) Nouns with affixes. (15) Nouns formed from other nouns.

LESSON XLIII.—GENESIS VI. 9–15.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צדיק, (2) תמים, (3) דור, (4) שחת, (5) חמם, (6) תבה, (7) גפר, (8) קן, (9) כפר, (10) חוץ, (11) כפר, (12) אמה, (13) קומה, (14) רחב, (15) קומה.

2. NOTES.

V. 9. אלה, § 52. 1. *d.*—תולדת, § 115. 3.—בדרתיו = (1) ב, (2) דור, (3) וות, (4) יו (cf. אפיו); on the pl. ending יו after the pl. ending ôth, § 124. 4 and N.—צדיק, § 110. 6.—תמים, § 108. 1. *b.* —"את-הא, here the prep. *with*, not the sign of the def. object.

Vs. 10, 11. ויולד, §§ 90. 3. *b*; 73. 3. *a.* (2), (3).—ותשחת, Synopsis?—ותמלא, Synopsis?

Vs. 12, 13. נשחתה, נשחתה, Nîph. Perf. 3 f. cf. שחת; Synopsis?—השחית, Synopsis?—דרכו, from דרך; cf. זרע and זרעו, צלם and צלמו. בא- (bâ'), either Perf. or Part. in form, § 94. 1. *c.* (1).—לפני, § 124. 3. *a.* (1).—מלאה, Synopsis?—והנגי, the adverbial particle הן or הנה with a verbal suffix, § 134. 2. *a.*—משחיתם, Hîph. part. of שחת, with suf. ם.

Vs. 14, 15. עֵשָׂה ('asê), § 100. 1. *f.*—תָּבַת, const. of תָּבָה, the — being unchangeable. — עֲצִי, const. of עֲצִים, cf. פָּנִי from פָּנִים. קָנִים—plur. of קָן, an ע"ע *i*-class Segholate, § 125. 5. *b*; cf. לָב. —וּכְפָרָתָּ—, with acc. on ultima, § 73. 3. *b*; cf. change from ult. to penult in וַיֵּאמֶר—מִבֵּית וּמִחוּץ, *from house and from outside* = *within and without*. —תַּעֲשֶׂה, cf. נַעֲשֶׂה (ch. I. 26). —רַחֲבָה (rôh-bâh), on ט (ô) under ר, § 127. 1. R. 2; on הַ, § 124. 1. R. 1.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 10.—שְׁלֹשָׁה בָּנִים—*Three sons.*

Principle 26.—When the substantive is *masculine*, the feminine form of the numeral is employed; and when the numeral is a *unit*, the plural form of the substantive is employed.

V. 15.—וְהָאֵשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֵתָהּ—*And this is (the manner in) which (= this is how) thou shalt make it.*

Principle 27.—The antecedent of the relative must in many cases be supplied from the context.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 120, Various ways of forming noun-stems.
2. § 121. 1. *a, b*, Relics of the nominative case-ending *u*.
3. § 121. 2. *a—d*, Relics of the genitive case-ending *i*.
4. § 121. 3. *a*, The accus. ending *a*, in the form of Hê directive.
5. § 121. 3. *b*, The accus. ending *a* as a so-called connecting vowel.
6. § 121. 3*c, d*, Other traces of the accusative case-ending.
7. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 154—166 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. Point out the relics of case-endings in the following words:—
לְמִינוּ, לְמִינָהוּ, לְבִלְתִּי, פִּיָּה, אֲבִיָּה, חֵית-אֶרֶץ, מַלְכֵי-צָרָן,
צִלְמֵנוּ, זֶרַעַה, לְמִינָה, קָלָה.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Noah had* (Heb., *were to Noah*) *three sons*; (2) *The sons of Noah were not righteous*; (3) *The earth was corrupt, and it was full of violence*; (4) *The way of all flesh was corrupt*; (5) *God will destroy the earth and all who dwell upon it*; (6) *Thou shalt make a house; its length shall be twenty cubits, its breadth, twelve cubits, its height, twenty-four cubits.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 14 and 15 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—A verbal form of the Nīph'āl Perfect 3 m. sg. in each of the classes of weak verbs.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The demonstrative pronoun. (2) Nouns formed by reduplication of second radical. (3) אֶת־, a preposition. (4) The ô of פִּי'îls. (5) The characteristics of the Nīph'āl Impf. (6) Primary form of *u*-class Segholates. (7) Adverbs with verbal suffixes. (8) The ê of לִ'îmv's. (9) עֵ'î-class Segholates. (10) Change of accent after Wāw Consec. of Perfect. (11) The form of *u*-class Segholates before pron. suffixes. (12) Relics of the nominative case-ending. (13) Relics of the genitive case-ending. (14) The Hē Directive. (15) Other relics of the accusative case-ending.

LESSON XLIV.—GENESIS VI. 16–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) צָהָר, (2) מִלְמַעֲלָה, (3) צֵר, (4) תַּחְתִּי, (5) שְׁנַיִם, (6) שְׁלִישִׁים, (7) מְבוּל, (8) גֹּועַ, (9) קוֹם, (10) בְּרִית, (11) אָסַף.

2. NOTES.

V. 16. צָהָר, § 106. 1. *c.*—תַּעֲשֶׂה (tă-'sé), on = under ת, § 78. 2. *a*; on the = under ע, § 78. 3. *b*; on ה, § 100. 1. *b.*—תַּכְלָה, made up of (1) תַּכְלָה, of which ה is dropped, (2) נָה,

which is for נָה , ה being assimilated backwards, §§ 75. 3; 74. 2. c. (3) and Notes 1, 2; cf. וַיֵּכַל (ch. II. 2).— מִלְמַעְלָה (mĭ-l'mă'-lā), made up of מֵעַל and לִּי directive; note (1) the Rāphé, (2) Zāqēph qātōn , (3) simple Š'wâ under ע; on הָ , § 121. 3. a.— בְּצִדָּה (b'çîd-dâh), from צָר with suf. הָ , the original = being attenuated in sharpened syl.— הַשִּׁישִׁים , Qāl Impf. 2 m. sg. of the "ע verb שָׁם put.— הַעֲשֵׂה , same as the word above, with pron. suf. הָ .

V. 17. וְאָנִי (wă-'anî), §§ 49. 3; 50. 3. d; here emphatic, being cut off by R'bhî(ă).— וְהִנְנִי , a particle with verbal suffix, § 134. 2. a.— מִבֵּיא , for מִבּוֹא ; but ו became י, and $\text{yi} = \text{i}$, then ĭ in an open syl. became — , § 94. 1. b and 2. b.— לְשַׁחַת , P'ĕl Inf. const. of the 'ע gut. verb שָׁחַת , the D. f. being implied in ח , § 80. 1. b.— יְנוּעַ , pausal for יָנוּעַ , Qāl Impf. of נוּעַ , § 82. 1. a.

V. 18. וְהִקְמַתִּי , on ו, §§ 49. 3; 73. 2. b; on הָ , § 94. 4. b. R.; — is î, written defectively; ô is separating vowel, § 94. 4. a; $\text{הַקִּים} = \text{הַקִּים} = \text{הַקִּים}$, which before תִּי becomes הִקְמַתִּי .— אֶתְּךָ , pausal for אֶתְךָ , the prep. אֵת with; cf. אֶתְךָ , in which $\text{אֵת} = \text{אֵת}$, the sign of the def. object.— וּבֹאֲתָ , Qāl Perf. 2 m. sg. of בּוֹא , with Wāw consecutive.

Vs. 19, 20. הָחִי , instead of הַחִי with D. f. implied.— תִּבְיָא , Hiph. Impf. 2 m. sg.; $\text{תִּבּוֹא} = \text{תִּבְיָא} = \text{תִּבְיָא} = \text{תִּבְיָא}$, § 94. 1. b and 2. a.— לְהַחֲיוֹת , Hiph. Inf. const. of חָיָה , on וַת, § 100. 1. e.— יִבְאוּ , a seemingly irreg. Qāl Impf. 3 m. pl. of בּוֹא .

Vs. 21, 22. קַח , Qāl Imv. of לָקַח , § 84. 2. R. 2.— מֵאֵכַל , §§ 113. 1; 114. 2.— יֹאכֵל , § 78. 1.— וְאֶסְפֶּתָּ , on the shifting of tone, § 73. 3. b; on Méthēgh, § 18. 1.— צֹוֶהָ , P'ĕl Perf. 3 m. sg. of צָוָה command; on — , § 59. 1. a; on הָ , § 100. 1. a.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 17.— $\text{וְאָנִי הִנְנִי מִבֵּיא}$ —And I, behold I am about to bring.

Principle 28.—The Participle is often used to designate an action which is to take place in the immediate future.

V. 17.—**אֶת-הַמַּבּוּל מַיִם**—*The flood, (that is) water; not the flood of water.*

Principle 29.—A noun in the construct state cannot receive the article; hence, in cases like this, the second noun must be in apposition with the first.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 122. 1, 4, The masculine singular and plural.
2. § 122. 2. *a—c*, The three-fold treatment of the original fem. affix **ת**.
3. § 122. 3, 5, The fem. plural and the dual.
4. Word-Lists, The verbs numbered 167—180 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—(1) Masc. and fem. sg., masc. and fem. pl. of **טוֹב** *good*, of **גָּדֹל** *great*; (2) Fem. pl. of **אוֹת** *sign*, **מְאֹר** *luminary*; (3) Dual of **עֵין** *eye*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Behold, I am about to rain upon the earth*; (2) *I will destroy all flesh in which is the spirit of lives*; (3) *Thou didst establish (= cause to stand) a covenant with me*; (4) *Will he keep the covenant which he established with them?* (5) *Male and female they shall enter the ark, and for them thou shalt take food which may be eaten*; (6) *Noah collected food in order to preserve alive the fowl and the beast(s) and the cattle, and all that was in the ark.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 18 and 19 of chapter VI.

4. To be written:—The Nīph'āl Perf. 3 m. sg., and Impf. 3 m. sg. of a verb of each of the weak classes.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

- (1) The **ה** of **ל'ה** Impfs. (2) The suffix **נָה**. (3) Hē direct-ive. (4) Rāphē. (5) Zāqēph qātōn. (6) The Qāl Impf. of verbs **ע**. (7) **י** before a guttural with š'wâ. (8) The vowel-changes in **מִבִּיא**. (9) **ע** gut. Pī'ēls. (10) The vowel-points in **וְהַקְמִיתִי**. (11) Dif.

between **אֵת** *with*, and **אֵת** sign of def. object. (12) **פֹּ** gut. Nîph-
 'als. (13) The retention of the original **ת**. (14) A later usage of **ת**.
 (15) The origin of **הַ**. (16) Affixes for plur. fem. and masc., and
 for the dual.

LESSON XLV.—GENESIS VII. 1–8.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) **טָהוֹר**, (2) **עוֹר**, (3) **אַרְבָּעִים**, (4) **מָחָה**, (5) **יָקוּם**.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. **וַיֹּאמֶר**, § 88. 1.—**בָּא**, on synopsis in Qāl, § 102. 3.—
בֵּיתְךָ, on **יָ**, § 125. 5. *a*; on **יָ**, § 124. 1. *a*. (2).—**רָאִיתִי**, the *î* be-
 ing attenuated from *ê*, § 100. 3. *b*.—**לְפָנַי** *to my faces*, on **יָ**, § 124.
 3. *a*. (1).—**דֶּוֹר**, on *ô*, § 30. 6. *c*.

Vs. 2, 3. **טָהוֹרָה**, § 122. 2. *c*.—**הוּא**, § 50. 3. *a*.—**לְחַיֹּת**, Pī'āl
 Inf. const. of **חָיָה**; cf. **הַחַיֹּת** in ch. VI. 20.

Vs. 4, 5. **מִמָּטֵר**, synopsis in Hîph'il; cf. Principle 28.—
יָוֵם, the numeral being plur. in form, the subst. is sg.—
וּמַחִיתִי, on **יָ** (cf. **רָאִיתִי** above), § 100. 3. *b*; from **מָחָה**.—**הֵיָקוּם**
 (*hă-y'qûm*), on omission of D. f. from **יָ**, § 14. 2; on formation, § 112.
 3.—**עֲשִׂיתִי**, on *î*, § 100. 3. *b*; cf. **מַחִיתִי**, and **רָאִיתִי**.—**צֹוָהוּ**, for
צֹוָה and **הוּ**; = **צֹוָה אֹתוּ** (VI. 22).

Vs. 7, 8. **וַיָּבֵא**, see synopsis, § 102. 3; the *ô* is obscured from
â, **יָבֵא** being for **יָבֹא**; the *î* being elided, *ă* becomes *â*, and this *ô*,
 § 94. 2. R. 3.—**וּבְנָיו**, on **יָ**, § 124. 3. *d*.—**אִתּוֹ** *with him*; cf. **אִתּוֹ**
 = *(-him)*.—**אֵינָנָה**, for **אֵינָנָה**; on **יָ**, § 125. 5. *a*; on **נָ**, § 74.
 2. *c*. N. 1; on the contraction, **נָנָה**, § 74. 2. *c*. N. 2; on particle
 with suff., § 134. 2. *c*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 2.—**שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה**—*Seven, seven* = by sevens.

V. 9.—**שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם**—*Two, two* = by twos, in pairs.

Principle 30.—Words are often repeated in order to express the *distributive* relation.

V. 5.—וְנֹחַ בֶּן־שֵׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה—*And Noah (was) the son of six hundred years* = And Noah was six hundred years old.

Principle 31.—In Hebrew “time is viewed as the parent of that which is produced within it, and a person or thing as the offspring of the time during which he or it has existed.”

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 123. 1, 2, The Absolute and Construct states.
2. § 123. 3, Substitution of הֶ for הָ in the construct.
3. § 123. 4, Restoration of original תֶ in the construct.
4. § 123. 5, Substitution of י' for יִם and יָם.
5. § 123. 5. N. Explanation of the Construct form.
6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 181—194 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—The corresponding construct forms of רֹעֶה, פָּנִים, שִׁבְעָה, תְּבָה, עֵינַיִם, דָּגָה, חִיָּה, מִקְוֶה.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *The shepherd of the flock was a good man*; (2) *What did God call the collection of waters?* (3) *The eyes of the man were opened and he saw*; (4) *Noah's ark was made of gopher wood*; (5) *Noah took into the ark of the clean cattle and of the cattle which were not clean*; (6) *The man was forty years old*; (7) *God rained upon the earth forty days and forty nights*.

3. To be written in English letters:—Verses 1, 2 of chapter VII.

4. To be written:—Synopsis of the verbs in § 83b, numbered 3, 5, 8, 14, in the various stems in which these verbs are there said to occur.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) The ô of verbs פָּ"א. (2) Synopsis in Qāl of בּוֹא. (3) ע"י Segholates before suffixes. (4) The î of ל"ה Perf's before consonant

terminations. (5) Omission of D. f. (6) The vowels in אֵינְנָה. (7) Explanation of the Construct form. (8) The substitution of הֶ for הֶ, of יִ for יִם and יִם. (9) The restoration of תֶ in the construct.

LESSON XLVI.—GENESIS VII. 9–16.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) שֵׁשׁ, (2) חֹדֶשׁ, (3) שִׁבְעָה-עָשָׂר, (4) בָּקָע, (5) מַעֲיָן, (6) אֶרְבָּה, (7) פָּתַח, (8) גִּשְׁם, (9) צָפוּר, (10) בָּעַר.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 9, 10. בָּאֵן, synopsis, § 102. 3.—בָּאֵשׁ, according to the manner which, the prep. governing the antecedent of the relative. —לְשִׁבְעַת הַיָּמִים lit., to the heptad of days, the numeral being in const. relation with the subst.—מִי, const. of מִים.

Vs. 11, 12. בִּשְׁנַת, on י, § 47. 2; abs., שְׁנָה, const., שְׁנָת, the ט־ being volatilized, and תֶ restored, § 122. 2.—שֵׁש־מֵאוֹת, on Méthègh, § 18. 4; cardinal for ordinal, § 133. R. 11.—חִיִּי, const. of חַיִּים, § 123. 5.—נִבְקְעוּ, Niph. Perf. 3 pl. of בָּקָע.—מַעֲיָנוֹת, const. of מַעֲיָנוֹת, a denominative from עֵין, § 119. 2.—רַבָּה, fem. of adj. רַב; on the D. f., § 125. 5. b.—נִפְתָּחוּ נִפְתָּחוּ pausal for נִפְתָּחוּ, § 38. 1.—גִּשְׁם (gé-šēm) an *a*-class Segholate.

Vs. 13, 14. בְּעֵצֶם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה in the bone of this day = on this very day.—אֵתָם, the original י being found in a sharpened syl.—הָמָּה, § 50. 1; on D. f. firmative, § 15. 6.—הַחִירָה, §§ 18. 1; 45. 2.—לְמִינָהּ, §§ 16. 1; 124. 1. *a*. (1) and R. 1.—לְמִינֵהוּ, § 124. 1. *b*. (1). —צָפוּר, on formation, § 110. 5. *c*.

Vs. 15, 16. שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם, repetition giving a distributive sense. —הַבָּשָׂר, cf. מִבְּשָׂרִי (II. 23).—הַבָּאִים, Qāl Part. act. pl. of בָּא; Part. with article = a relative clause: those that went in.—וַיִּסְגְּרוּ, with י atten. from א, and ו heightened from ו, § 66. 1. *a*, and 2.—בָּעֵר (bā-'dhô), prep. בָּעַר around, behind, with suff. הֵם him.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

- V. 9.—"אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים—According to (that) which God commanded.

Principle 32.—When אֲשֶׁר follows a preposition, the preposition governs, not the relative, but its antecedent.

- V. 11.—בְּשָׁנָה שֵׁש־מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה—In (the) year of six hundred years = in the six hundredth year.

Principle 33.—There are no *ordinals* above *ten*; hence the *cardinals* must serve as *ordinals*, whenever the context demands.

- V. 13.—בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם-וְחָם וְיָפֶת—Went in Noah and Shem and Ham and Japhet.

Principle 34.—The predicate of several subjects united by *and* may stand either in sing. or plur., but it is generally in sing. when it *precedes*.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 124. Tabular View, The noun סוּם with pron. suffixes.
2. § 124. 1. a, b, and R's, Masc. nouns in the sing. with suffixes.
3. § 124. 2, Fem. nouns in the sing. with suffixes.
4. § 124. 3. a—d, Masc. nouns in the plur. with suffixes.
5. § 124. 4, Fem. nouns in the plur. with suffixes.
6. Word-Lists, Verbs numbered 195—208 in List IV.

5. EXERCISES.

1. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *His day, her day, your (m.) day, thy (f.) day, our day, their (m.) day, thy (m.) day*; (2) *Thy lives, her lives, his lives, thy (f.) lives, our lives, my lives, your lives*; (3) *My saying, her saying, your (m.) saying, our saying*; (4) *My signs, your signs, our signs, their signs, thy signs*; (5) *My father, thy brother, our father, your father, thy mouth, her mouth*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Our Father who (art) in heaven*; (2) *Take with thee into the ark thy father and thy sons and thy daughters*; (3) *The fowl according to his kind and the beast ac-*

cording to her kind shall enter the ark two by two; (4) Everything in which is the spirit of life shall expire; (5) I was born in the eighteen hundredth year of our Lord, in the seventh month, on the twenty-fourth day of the month; (6) The waters of the flood were upon the earth many days.

3. To be written :—A transliteration of verses 13 and 14 of chapter VII.

4. To be written :—An exact statement of the origin and force of the following suffixes (including the ending of the stem): (1) יִ, (2) יָה־, (3) יָה־, (4) נִי, (5) הִ, (6) הָה־, (7) הָה־, (8) הָה־, (9) הָה־, (10) הָה־.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) A preposition with the Relative pronoun. (2) Use of cardinals for ordinals. (3) Denominatives formed by prefixing מ. (4) ע"ע stems with affixes. (5) The prep. אֶת with suffixes. (6) The pronominal suffixes. (7) Qāl Part's act. of verbs י"ע. (8) The original vowels in יִסְנָה. (9) Agreement of predicate. (10) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ā. (11) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ē (from י). (12) Suffixes attached to the stem-ending ־. (13) The various forms assumed by the old construct ending *ay* before suffixes. (14) Plural feminines with pronominal suffixes.

LESSON XLVII.—GENESIS VII. 17–24.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) רִוּם, (2) גִּבֹּר, (3) כֶּסֶה, (4) הָר, (5) גִּבְהָ, (6) חֲרֻבָה, (7) שְׂאֵר.

2. NOTES.

Vs. 17, 18. וַיִּרְבּוּ, on rejection of the third radical ו or י, § 100. 2.—וַיִּשְׁאוּ (wāy-yī-s'û), from נִשָּׂא; נ assimilated, but D. f. lost, § 14. 2; the š'wâ remains vocal, the preceding syl. being half-

open.—וְתָרַם (wät-tā-röm), the second תָּ, being in an unaccented closed syl., must be ֿ; usual form of וְעָ Qāl Impf., is with וּ, e. g., תָּרוּם; but with Wāw consec., ֿ is employed, which becomes ֿ when the tone is removed, § 94. 2. R. 4.—יִגְבְּרוּ, (1) י, (2) גבר, the root, (3) וּ.

Vs. 19, 20. וַיִּכְסּוּ, (1) • וּ with D. f. lost from י, § 14. 2; (2) י; (3) ֿ = passive; (4) D. f. in ס = intensive; (5) וּ = plur.; the root being כָּסָה, cf. וַיִּכְלֶי (ch. II. 1).—הִהָרִים, on the ֿ (é), § 45. 4.—גְּבֵהִים, from גָּבַהַ, § 125. 1. a; but Pāthāh-furtive disappears when ה ceases to be final, nor is the Mäppîq any longer necessary.—מִלְמַעְלָה, see ch. VI. 16.

Vs. 21, 22. וַיִּנּוּעַ, § 82. 1. a.—נִשְׁמַת (nī-š'māth), construct of נִשְׁמָה, from אָפַי = אָנַפּ, dual, אֲפִים; on יוּ, § 124. 3. d.—בְּחִרְבָּה (bé-hā-rā-bhā), on ֿ (é), § 45. 4; ֿ under ח, on account of rejection of D. f. from ר, the formation being according to § 110. 1.—מָתוּ, on ê under מ, § 94. 2. R. 1.

Vs. 23, 24. וַיִּמָּחַ, for וַיִּמְחָה (Qāl Impf.); הָ ֿ lost, and a helping vowel = inserted, § 100. 5. b. (5); Rāphé over מָ, to show that no D. f. is to be expected.—וַיִּמָּחוּ, Niph. Impf. 3 plur., of same root as יִמָּח.—וַיִּשְׁאָר, another Niph.; tone receding to penult, ֿ is shortened to ֿ, § 21. 3.—אֵתוּ בְּתִבְּהָ, D. l. in ב, because of preceding disjunctive accent.—יוֹם, sg., although pl. *in sense*.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 19.—מֵאֵד מֵאֵד—*Mightily, mightily*.

Principle 34.—Words are often repeated to express *intensity* or *emphasis*.

V. 22.—בְּאֵפִי כָּל אֲשֶׁר—*All in whose nostrils, etc.*

Principle 35.—The אֲשֶׁר which serves as sign of relation for a following pronominal suffix is generally separated from the word to which the suffix is attached by intervening words.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 1, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *one* place.
2. § 125. 2, Stem-changes resulting from shifting of tone *two* places.
3. § 125. 3, Stem-changes in the singular construct.
4. § 125. 3. R. 4, Qāl act. participles, and nouns with ultimate ē.
5. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 116—133 in List VIII.

5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of בָּשָׂר *flesh*, עוֹלָם *eternity*, write out (1) the const. sg., (2) the form with suffix for *my*, (3) with suffix for *your* (m.), (4) the plur. abs., (5) the plur. const., (6) the plur. with the suffix for *my*, (7) with the suffix for *your* (m.).

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *This is my word which I have spoken to you*; (2) *The earth and all which (is) in it is God's*; (3) *All the mountains were covered, and the waters prevailed upon the earth*; (4) *Three men were left with him in the ark*; (5) *The man to (בֶּן) whose word I listened was forty years old*; (6) *And he destroyed man and beast, creeper and cattle from upon the ground*.

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 22, 23 of ch. VII.

4. To be written:—Exhaustive analyses of (1) וְהָמִים, (2) הָהָרִים, (3) מִלְמַעְלָה, (4) וּבְנֵהֶמָּה, (5) מִאֲרָם.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Loss of ך or ך' in verbs לִ'ה. (2) Assimilation of ן in verbs פִ'ן. (3) The vowels in עִ' Qāl Imperfects. (4) The article with ך. (5) The suffix and ending יִ. (6) Each vowel in וְיָח and וְיָמָה. (7) D. l. after a disjunctive accent. (8) When does the tone move *one* place? (9) When does it move *two* places? (10) The vowel-changes in either case. (11) The formation of the singular construct. (12) Nouns with ē in the ultima.

LESSON XLVIII.—GENESIS VIII. 1-7.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) זָכַר, (2) עָבַר, (3) שָׁכַח, (4) סָבַר, (5) בָּלָא, (6) חָסַר, (7) יָבֵשׁ, (8) קָצָה, (9) חָלֹן, (10) עָרַב, (11) יָבֵשׁ.

2. NOTES.

V. 1. וַיִּזְכֹּר, ʾy atten. from ṣ, ̄o height. from ŭ; Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg.; synopsis?—וַיַּעֲבֹר, on ̄— instead of ʾ—, § 68. 5. *b.* (1); synopsis?—וַיִּשְׁכַּח, from שָׁכַח, § 86. 1, and 3; the ̄ height. from orig. ̄—; the ̄o with first radical instead of with second; the D. f. representing the contracted radical.

Vs. 2, 3. וַיִּסְבְּרוּ, Nīph. Impf. 3 m. plur. of סָבַר = סָבַר.—וַיִּבְלֵא, § 75. 2.—וַיִּשְׁבּוּ, for וַיִּשְׁבּוּ; basis of the form is יִשְׁבּוּ (like yāq-tūl), but w+ū = ū, and ṣ in an open syllable becomes ā, § 94. 1. *a.* (1), and 2. *a.*—וַיִּחְלֹן, Inf. abs.; on ô (= â), § 70. 1. *b.* (1).—וַיִּשׁוּב, on ̄, § 49. 4; on שׁוּב, Inf. abs., for שׁוּב, § 94. 1. *c.* (1).—וַיִּחְסְרוּ, on ̄ before ח, § 78. 2. *a.*; on ̄ under ח, § 78. 3. *c.*—מִקְצָה (mī-qʿṣê), for מִקְצָה; on omis. of D. f., § 14. 2; on ̄ under ק, instead of ̄, § 125. 6. *b.*; on ח (ê), § 123. 3.

Vs. 4, 5. וַיִּנְחַח, from נָח (cf. וַיִּנְחֲרוּ ch. II. 15); usual Impf., יִנְחַח, but the form with Wāw consec. has ʾ, § 94. 2. *c.* R. 4; but the gut. changes the usual ʾ to ṣ. וַיִּנְחַח, const. pl. of נָח, which is from נָח; hence the ̄ is unchangeable, and stands in the const., § 125. 5. *b.*; 31. 4. N. 2.—וַיִּחְסְרוּ, Inf. abs.; on ô (= â), § 70. 1. *b.* (1).—וַיִּבְלֵא, Nīph. of בָּלָא, const. plur.; another case of unchangeable ̄ in const.; irreg. plur. of בָּלָא, § 132. 17.—וַיִּבְשָׁה (hé-hā-rīm), on the ̄ under ב, § 45. 4.

Vs. 6, 7. וַיִּשְׁלַח, § 82. 1. *a.*—וַיִּשְׁלַח, on ̄ under ל, § 82. 1. *b.*—וַיִּצָּא, § 90. 2. *a.* (1).—וַיִּצָּא, § 70. 1. *b.* (1).—וַיִּבְשָׁה, a fem. Inf. const., § 90. 2. *b.* R. 1.

3. PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

V. 3.—וַיָּשׁוּבוּ...הָלֹךְ וְשׁוֹב—*And they returned, going and returning.*

V. 7.—וַיֵּצֵא יְצֵא וְשׁוֹב—*And it went forth, going forth and returning.*

V. 5.—וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הֵלֹךְ וְחָסָר—*And the waters were going on and diminishing.*

Principle 36.—The Infinitive absolute, coming after a finite verb from the same root, gives to the latter the force of *continued and lasting action*. This idea of *continuance* is also expressed by the use of the verb הָלַךְ, in which case the principal idea is added in the form of a second Inf. abs. The thought of the phrases given above is: (1) "They went on going backwards"; (2) "It went repeatedly to and fro"; (3) "And the waters were abating continually."

V. 5.—בַּעֲשִׂירִי בְּאַחֵר לַחֹדֶשׁ—*In the tenth (month), on the first (lit., one) (day) of (lit., to) the month.*

Principle 37.—In dates (1) the words *day* and *month* are often omitted, (2) the cardinals are often used instead of ordinals, and (3) instead of the construct relation, a periphrastic expression by means of ל is employed.

4. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 125. 4. *a—f*, Stem-changes in the inflection of Segholates.
2. § 125. 5. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ע"ו, ע"י, ע"ע and ע"ע Segholates.
3. § 125. 6. *a, b*, Stem-changes in the inflection of ל"ה nouns.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 134—151 in List VIII.

5. EXERCISES.

1. In the case of יָלַד, מָוֶת, חָק, קָנָה, write (1) sg. const., (2) sing. form with suffix *your*, (3) plur. abs., (4) plur. const., (5) plur. form with suffix *my*.

2. To be translated into Hebrew:—(1) *Remember thou the days in which God blessed thee;* (2) *God caused the waters to return from upon the earth;* (3) *He died in the sixth year, in the seventh month, on the fifth day of the month;* (4) *The words of God are good;* (5) *He will live unto eternities of eternities;* (6) *The kings of the earth shall return unto their land.*

3. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 2, 3 of ch. VIII.

4. Write a complete analysis of the following forms:—(1) מַעֲיֵנִת, (2) לַחֲדָשׁ, (3) הַנֶּשֶׁם, (4) וּמָאֵת, (5) וַיִּשְׁלַח.

6. TOPICS FOR STUDY.

(1) Vowels of the Qāl Impf. 3 m. sg. of a strong verb. (2) ע"ע Qāl Impf. (3) ע"י Qāl Impf. (4) Niph'al Impf. 3 m. sg. (5) Form of Inf. abs. (6) The ô of the Inf. abs. (7) The ê of ל"ה nouns. (8) Unchangeable ף in const.plur. (9) Article with ך. (10) ל' guttural Pī'el Impf. (11) פ"י Qāl Impf. (12) Various forms assumed by Segholate stems in inflection. (13) ע"ע and ע"ע Segholates. (14) ע"ע Segholates. (15) ל"ה nouns ending in ך.

LESSON XLIX.—GENESIS VIII. 8–14.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) יוֹנָה, (2) קָלַל, (3) מִנּוּחַ, (4) בָּךְ, (5) רִנָּה, (6) חִיל, (7) אַחֲרֵי, (8) עֵת, (9) זֵית, (10) טָרַף, (11) יָחַל, (12) רֵאשׁוֹן, (13) חֲרַב, (14) מִכְסָּה, (15) סוּר.

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) יִשְׁלַח,⁸ (2) לִרְאוֹת,⁸ (3) בָּלְוָה,⁸ (4) מִצָּאָה,⁹ (5) תִּשָּׁב,⁹ (6) יִשְׁלַח,⁹ (7) יִקְחָהּ,⁹ (8) יָבֵא,⁹ (9) יִחַל,¹⁰ (10) יִסָּף,¹⁰ (11) יִשְׁלַח,¹⁰

(12) תָּבֵא,¹¹ (13) וַיֵּדַע,¹¹ (14) וַיִּיחַל,¹² (15) שׁוּב,¹² (16) וַיְהִי,¹³ (17) יְבִישָׁה,¹⁴ (20) וַיֵּרָא,¹³ (19) וַיִּסַּר,¹³ (18) חֲרָבוֹ,¹³

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) אֶרְמָה,⁸ (2) רִגְלָהּ,⁹ (3) יָרוֹ,⁹ (4) יָמִים,¹⁰ (5) עָרַב,¹¹ (6) גִּית,¹¹ (7) חֲדָשׁ,¹³ (8) מִכְסָּה.¹³

4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, SUFFIXES, ETC.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) אֶת-⁸ (2) מִן-⁸ (3) אִתּוֹ⁸ (*with*), (4) הַ-⁸ (5) -הַ⁸ (6) עַל-⁸ (7) וְ-⁹ (8) לֵא-⁹ (9) אֶל-⁹ (10) כִּי-⁹ (11) וְ-⁹ (12) הָ-⁹ (13) לְ-¹¹ (14) הִנֵּה,¹¹ (15) וְ-¹²

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 126. 1—5, Classification of Noun-stems.
2. § 127. 1. Tab. View and R's, Strong and Guttural Segholates.
3. § 127. 2. Tab. View and R's, וְ-⁹, וְ-⁹, וְ-⁹ and עַל-⁸ Segholates.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 152 to 168 in List VIII.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 8—14 of Genesis VIII.
2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 9 and 10 of Genesis VIII.
3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than eight words each, based on the verses constituting this lesson.

LESSON L.—GENESIS VIII. 15–22.

1. NEW WORDS.

(1) דָּבַר, (2) מִשְׁפָּחָה, (3) מִזְבֵּחַ, (4) עֹלָה, (5) רוּחַ, (6) רִיחַ, (7) נִיחֻחַ, (8) גְּעוּרִים, (9) קָצִיר, (10) קָר, (11) חָם, (12) קִיץ, (13) חֹרֶף.

2. VERBAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) stem, (2) tense, (3) pers., numb., gen., (4) class, (5) root, (6) meaning of root, (7) corresponding form of קָטַל, (8) the variation from the strong form, the reason for the variation, and the section in the "Elements" which explains it. The superior figure indicates the verse in which the word occurs.]

(1) יָדַבֵּר,¹⁵ (2) לֵאמֹר,¹⁵ (3) יָצָא (‡ 90. 2. a), (4) הוֹצֵא¹⁷ (acc. to Q'ri, הִצֵּא; usual form would be הוֹצֵא, ‡‡ 19. 1, 2, 3; 90. 3. b), (5) וַיָּפְרוּ,¹⁷ (6) וַיֵּצֵא,¹⁸ (7) וַיֵּצְאוּ,¹⁹ (8) וַיִּבְנוּ,²⁰ (9) וַיִּקַּח,²⁰ (10) וַיַּעַל,²⁰ (in Hyph., not Qāl), (11) וַיֵּרָח²¹ (cf. וַתֵּנַח, v. 4), (12) אָסַף,²¹ (13) וַיִּשְׁבְּתוּ,²² (14) וַיִּלְקְלוּ,²¹ (15) וַיִּהְיוּ לְחֵבוֹר,²¹ (16) עָשִׂיתִי,²¹ (17) יִשְׁבְּתוּ,²²

3. NOMINAL FORMS.

[In the case of each form, state (1) abs. sg., (2) meaning, (3) formation, (4) const. sg., (5) abs. and const. plur., (6) its form with one or more suffixes in sg. and plur.]

(1) הַחֵיָה,¹⁷ (2) בֶּשָׂר,¹⁷ (3) בְּהֵמָה,¹⁷ (4) רֶמֶשׂ,¹⁷ (5) בָּאָרֶץ,¹⁷ (6) לְבוּ,²¹ (7) מִשְׁפָּחַת,¹⁹ (8) מִזְבֵּחַ,²⁰ (9) טְהוֹר,²⁰ (10) עֹלֹת,²⁰ (11) חֹרֶף,²² (12) גְּעוּרָיו,²¹ (13) זֶרַע,²² (14) קִיץ,²² (15) חֹרֶף,²²

4. PARTICLES, PREPOSITIONS, IRREGULAR FORMS.

[In the case of each, state all that may be known concerning it.]

(1) מִן,¹⁶ (2) אֲשֶׁתְּךָ,¹⁶ (3) בְּנִיָּה,¹⁶ (4) גִּישִׁי,¹⁶ (5) אֶתְךָ,¹⁶ (6) אֵתוֹ,¹⁸ (7) לֹא,²¹ (8) בְּעֵבוֹר,²¹ (9) בְּאִשֶּׁר,²¹ (10) יָמֵי,²²

5. GRAMMAR- AND WORD-LESSON.

1. § 128. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Second Class.
2. § 129. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Third Class.
3. § 130. Tab. View and R's, Nouns of the Fourth and Fifth Classes.
4. Word-Lists, Nouns numbered 169-185 in List VIII.

6. EXERCISES.

1. To be written:—A word-for-word translation of verses 15-22 of Genesis VIII.
2. To be written:—A transliteration of verses 17, 18 of Genesis VIII.
3. To be written:—Five Hebrew sentences of not less than ten words each, based on the verses constituting this Lesson.

MANUAL.

A HEBREW MANUAL

FOR BEGINNERS

TEXT, TRANSLATION, TRANSLITERATION, VOCABULARIES
AND WORD-LISTS

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PREFACE.

THIS MANUAL is intended to accompany the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*. It can be used to advantage, it is thought, by any who desire to begin the study of Hebrew. It contains some matter, not to be had elsewhere, which will be found of real service in the acquisition of the language. A few words of explanation are offered:—

1. The text of chapters I. and II. is printed with only the most important accents; that of chapter III. with the accents of secondary value, while in the remaining chapters, all the accents are given. The beginner is thus saved much needless difficulty and annoyance. The text is that of Baer and Delitzsch, which differs in a few particulars from that which is in common use.

2. The word-for-word translation of the first four chapters of Genesis is not intended to serve as a help in the rendering of the original. The student will compare, in each case, the Hebrew word with the English equivalent. He will note, for example, that the equivalent of בְּרֵאשִׁית is *In-beginning*. He will then proceed to learn the Hebrew word. He will pronounce it and write it until he has mastered it. He will, however, continually associate with it the English equivalent; and the phrase will be mastered only when the sight or sound of the English suggests the Hebrew, and *vice versa*. The first word being mastered, he will take up the second in the same manner, and so on, until each word in the verse is learned. It is understood that he has been given the correct pronunciation by an instructor, or that he has learned it from a transliteration. When, now, each word has been studied, it remains to learn the verse as a verse. *With the English translation before his eye*, he will

write and pronounce the Hebrew, each time comparing his work with the original, until he has obtained a perfect mastery of it. When the verses of a given chapter have been learned, the chapter as a chapter must be mastered.

3. The unpointed text of Genesis I.—IV. is inserted, because no exercise will be found more profitable than that of pronouncing the unpointed Hebrew. It is well also to copy the unpointed text on the black-board, or on paper, and to supply the points and vowel-signs.

4. A Hebrew-English Vocabulary is added, containing, besides the words with their meanings, etc., the number of times each word occurs in the entire Old Testament, and a transliteration. The latter is inserted, not to assist in pronunciation, but to indicate the character of the sounds. Corresponding to the Hebrew-English Vocabulary there is also an English-Hebrew Vocabulary. In this way there is kept continually before the mind the origin and value of each particular vowel-sound. In no other introductory book is this feature so emphasized.

5. The words occurring most frequently in the Old Testament are inserted in "Lists." Each word is numbered, and the corresponding number in the English Lists is in each case the equivalent of the Hebrew. The translation is separated from the Hebrew, in order that the "Lists" may be used to better advantage in the class-room.

For further particulars as to the method of instruction employed, the reader is referred to the Preface of the author's *Introductory Hebrew Method*.

W. R. H.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1st, 1887.

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EXPLANATION OF SIGNS

USED IN THE TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION.

1. *Parentheses* () enclose words for which there is no equivalent in the Hebrew.
2. *Brackets* [] enclose words which are in the Hebrew, but are not to be rendered into English.
3.)(stands for 'ēth, the sign of the definite object.
4. The *Hyphen* (-) connects those English words which, in Hebrew, form a single word.
5. The sign of *Addition* (+) stands for Mäqqēph.
6. The *Asterisk* (*) stands for the 'Athnāḥ (אֶתְנַחֲמֵי); the *Dagger* (†), for Š'ghōltā (שְׁגֹלְתָּא); the *Period* (.), for Šôph Pāšûq (שׁוֹפְרָא) preceded by Šillûq.

GENESIS I-IV.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER I.

- א בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֶת הָאָרֶץ:
- ב וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תָהוּ וּבָהוּ וְחָשֶׁךְ עַל-פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל-פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:
- ג וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי-אֹר וַיְהי-אֹר:
- ד וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאֹר כִּי-טוֹב וַיְבָרֶךְ אֱלֹהִים בֵּין הָאֹר
וּבֵין הַחָשֶׁךְ:
- ה וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָאֹר יוֹם וּלַחֹשֶׁךְ לַיְלָה וַיְהי-עֶרֶב
וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם אֶחָד:
- ו וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהי רָקִיעַ בְּתוֹךְ הַמַּיִם וַיְהי מְבדִּיל בֵּין
מַיִם לַמַּיִם:
- ז וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָרָקִיעַ וַיְבָרֶךְ בֵּין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מִתַּחַת
לָרָקִיעַ וּבֵין הַמַּיִם אֲשֶׁר מַעַל לָרָקִיעַ וַיְהי-כֵן:
- ח וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לָרָקִיעַ שָׁמַיִם וַיְהי-עֶרֶב וַיְהי-בֹקֶר יוֹם
שֵׁנִי:
- ט וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִקּוּוּ הַמַּיִם מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם אֶל-מָקוֹם
אֶחָד וְתִרְאָה הַיְבֵשָׁה וַיְהי-כֵן:
- י וַיִּקְרָא אֱלֹהִים לַיְבֵשָׁה אֶרֶץ וּלַמְּקוֹה הַמַּיִם קָרָא יַמִּים
וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

- 11 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תְּדַשָּׂא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֲשֵׂב מִזֵּרַע זָרַע
עֵץ פְּרִי עֲשֵׂה פְרִי לְמִינוֹ אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-בּוֹ עַל-הָאָרֶץ
וַיְהִי-כֵן:
- 12 וַתּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ דָּשָׂא עֲשֵׂב מִזֵּרַע זָרַע לְמִינָהּ וַעֵץ
עֲשֵׂה-פְרִי אֲשֶׁר זָרְעוּ-בּוֹ לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
- 13 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם שְׁלִישִׁי:
- 14 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי מְאֹרֶת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהַבְדִּיל
בֵּין הַיּוֹם וּבֵין הַלַּיְלָה וַהֲיוּ לְאֹתֹת וּלְמוֹעֲדִים וּלְיָמִים
וּשְׁנָיִם:
- 15 וַהֲיוּ לְמְאֹרֶת בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיְהִי-כֵן:
- 16 וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרֶת הַגְּדֹלִים אֶת-הַמָּאֹר
הַגָּדֹל לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת הַיּוֹם וְאֶת-הַמָּאֹר הַקָּטָן לְמַמְשֶׁלֶת
הַלַּיְלָה וְאֵת הַכּוֹכָבִים:
- 17 וַיִּתֵּן אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים בִּרְקִיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם לְהָאִיר עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
- 18 וּלְמֹשֶׁל בַּיּוֹם וּבַלַּיְלָה וּלְהַבְדִּיל בֵּין הָאֹר וּבֵין הַחֹשֶׁךְ
וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:
- 19 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם רְבִיעִי:
- 20 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יִשְׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם שָׂרָץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה וְעוֹף יְעוֹפֹף
עַל-הָאָרֶץ עַל-פְּנֵי רִקְיעַ הַשָּׁמַיִם:
- 21 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַתַּנִּינִם הַגְּדֹלִים וְאֵת כָּל-נֶפֶשׁ הַחַיָּה
הָרֹמֶשֶׂת אֲשֶׁר שָׂרְצוּ הַמַּיִם לְמִינָהֶם וְאֵת כָּל-עוֹף כָּנָף
לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים כִּי-טוֹב:

22 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים לֵאמֹר פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הַמַּיִם
בַּמַּיִם וְהָעוֹף יִרֶב בָּאָרֶץ:

23 וַיְהִי-עֶרֶב וַיְהִי-בֹקֶר יוֹם חֲמִישִׁי:

24 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים תּוֹצֵא הָאָרֶץ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה לְמִינָהּ בַּהֶמָּה
וּרְמִשׁ וְחַי-תּוֹ-אָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וַיְהִי-כֵן:

כה וַיַּעַשׂ אֱלֹהִים אֶת-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת-הַבְּהֵמָה
לְמִינָהּ וְאֶת כָּל-רֶמֶשׁ הָאֲדָמָה לְמִינָהּ וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים
בִּי-טוֹב:

26 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים נַעֲשֶׂה אָדָם בְּצַלְמֵנוּ בְּדְמוּתֵנוּ וְיִרְדּוּ
בְּרֶגֶת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-הָאָרֶץ וּבְכָל-
הָרֶמֶשׁ הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

27 וַיִּבְרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם בְּצַלְמוֹ בְּצֶלֶם אֱלֹהִים בָּרָא
אֹתוֹ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָא אֹתָם:

28 וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר לָהֶם אֱלֹהִים פְּרוּ וּרְבוּ
וּמְלֵאוּ אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וּכְבִּשְׁתָּהּ וּרְדּוּ בְּרֶגֶת הַיָּם וּבְעוֹף
הַשָּׁמַיִם וּבְכָל-חַיַּת הָרֶמֶשׂת עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

29 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה נָתַתִּי לָכֶם אֶת-כָּל-עֵשֶׂב זֶרַע זֶרַע
אֲשֶׁר עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וְאֶת כָּל-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ פְּרִי-
עֵץ זֶרַע זֶרַע לָכֶם יִהְיֶה לְאֹכְלָהּ:

ל וּלְכָל-חַיַּת הָאָרֶץ וּלְכָל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל רֹמֵשׁ עַל-
הָאָרֶץ אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ נֶפֶשׁ חַיָּה אֶת-כָּל-יֵרֶק עֵשֶׂב לְאֹכְלָהּ
וַיְהִי-כֵן:

וירא אלהים את-כל-אשר עשה והנה-טוב מאד ויהי-
 ערב ויהי-בקר יום הששי:

CHAPTER II.

א ויכלו השמים והארץ וכל-צבאם:
 2 ויכל אלהים ביום השביעי מלאכתו אשר עשה וישבת
 ביום השביעי מכל-מלאכתו אשר עשה:
 3 ויברך אלהים את-יום השביעי ויקדש אתו כי בו שבת
 מכל-מלאכתו אשר-ברא אלהים לעשות:
 4 אלה תולדות השמים והארץ בהבראם ביום עשות
 יהוה אלהים ארץ ושמים:
 ה וכל שיט השדה טרם יהיה בארץ וכל-עשב השדה
 טרם יצמח כי לא המטיר יהוה אלהים על-הארץ
 ואדם אין לעבד את-האדמה:
 6 ואד יעלה מן-הארץ והשקה את-כל-פני האדמה:
 7 ויניח יהוה אלהים את-האדם עפר מן-האדמה ויפח
 באפיו נשמת חיים ויהי האדם לנפש חיה:
 8 ויטע יהוה אלהים גן בעדן מקדש ושם שם את-האדם
 אשר יצר:
 9 ויצמח יהוה אלהים מן-האדמה כל-עץ נחמד למראה
 וטוב למאכל ועץ החיים בתוך הגן ועץ הדעת טוב
 ורע:

- 1 וַנְּהַר יֵצֵא מֵעֵדֶן לְהַשְׁקוֹת אֶת-הַגֵּן וּמִשָּׁם יִפְרָד וְהָיָה
 לְאַרְבָּעָה רָאשִׁים:
 11 שֵׁם הָאֶחָד פִּישׁוֹן הוּא הַסֹּכֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ הַחֲוִילָה
 אֲשֶׁר-שָׁם הַזָּהָב:
 12 וְהָיָה הָאֶרֶץ הַהִוא טוֹב שָׁם הַבָּדֶלֶח וְאֵבֶן הַשֹּׁהַם:
 13 וְשֵׁם-הַנְּהָר הַשֵּׁנִי גִיחוֹן הוּא הַסֹּכֵב אֶת כָּל-אֶרֶץ
 כּוּשׁ:
 14 וְשֵׁם הַנְּהָר הַשְּׁלִישִׁי חִדְקֵל הוּא הַהֹלֵךְ קִדְמַת אֲשׁוּר
 וְהַנְּהָר הָרְבִיעִי הוּא פָּרָת:
 15 וַיִּקַּח יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיַּנְתְּהוּ בֶגֶן-עֵדֶן לְעֹבְדָהּ
 וּלְשִׁמְרָהּ:
 16 וַיֹּצֵא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים עַל-הָאָדָם לֵאמֹר מִכָּל עֵץ-הַגֵּן אָכַל
 תֹּאכַל:
 17 וּמִעֵץ הַדֶּעַת טוֹב וְרָע לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ כִּי בְיוֹם אֲכָלָהּ
 מִמֶּנּוּ מוֹת תָּמוּת:
 18 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לֹא-טוֹב הָיִיתָ הָאָדָם לְבַדּוֹ אֶעֱשֶׂה-
 לוֹ עֵזֶר בְּגִבּוֹדוֹ:
 19 וַיִּצַּר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִן-הָאָדָמָה כָּל-חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וְאֵת
 כָּל-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיָּבֵא אֶל-הָאָדָם לִרְאוֹת מֶה-יִקְרָא-לוֹ
 וְכָל אֲשֶׁר יִקְרָא-לוֹ הָאָדָם נָפֶשׁ חַיָּה הוּא שָׁמוֹ:
 20 וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שְׁמוֹת לְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּלְעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְכָל
 חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה וּלְאָדָם לֹא-מָצָא עֵזֶר בְּגִבּוֹדוֹ:

- 21 וַיִּפֹּל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים תְּרַדְמָה עַל-הָאָדָם וַיִּשָּׁן וַיִּקַּח אַחַת
מִצִּלְעֹתָיו וַיִּסְגֵּר בָּשָׂר תַּחֲתָנָה:
22 וַיִּבֶן יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הַצִּלְעַ אֲשֶׁר-לָקַח מִן-הָאָדָם
לְאִשָּׁה וַיְבָאָהּ אֶל-הָאָדָם:
23 וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם זֹאת הִפְעָם עָצָם מִעֲצָמִי וּבָשָׂר מִבָּשָׂרִי
לְזֹאת יִקְרָא אִשָּׁה כִּי מֵאִישׁ לִקְחָהּ זֹאת:
24 עַל-כֵּן יַעֲזֹב-אִישׁ אֶת-אָבִיו וְאֶת-אִמּוֹ וְדָבַק בְּאִשְׁתּוֹ וְהָיוּ
לְבָשָׂר אֶחָד:
כה וַיְהִיו שְׁנֵיהֶם עֶרְוֹמִים הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וְלֹא יִתְבָּשְׁשׁוּ:

CHAPTER III.

- א וַהֲנַחֵשׁ הָיָה עֶרּוֹם מִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה
יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אַף כִּי-אָמַר אֱלֹהִים
לֹא תֹאכְלוּ מִכָּל עֵץ הָגֶן:
2 וַתֹּאמֶר הָאִשָּׁה אֶל-הַנָּחָשׁ מִפְּרִי עֵץ-הָגֶן נֹאכָל:
3 וּמִפְּרִי הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר בְּתוֹךְ-הָגֶן אָמַר אֱלֹהִים לֹא תֹאכְלוּ
מִמֶּנּוּ וְלֹא תִגְעוּ בּוֹ פֶּן תָּמָתוּ:
4 וַיֹּאמֶר הַנָּחָשׁ אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה לֹא-מוֹת תָּמָתוּ:
ה כִּי יָדַע אֱלֹהִים כִּי בְיוֹם אֲכַלְכֶּם מִמֶּנּוּ וְנִפְקַחוּ עֵינֵיכֶם
וְהָיִיתֶם כְּאֱלֹהִים יֹדְעֵי טוֹב וָרָע:

6 וַתֵּרָא הָאִשָּׁה כִּי טוֹב הָעֵץ לְמַאֲכָל וְכִי תֹאווֹ-הוּא
לְעֵינַיִם וְנִחְמַד הָעֵץ לְהַשְׂכִּיל וַתִּקַּח מִפְּרִיו וַתֹּאכַל
וַתִּתֵּן גַּם-לְאִישָׁה עִמָּה וַיֹּאכַל:

7 וַתִּפְקְחֶנָּה עֵינֶי שְׁנֵיהֶם וַיֵּדְעוּ כִּי עֲרֻמָּם הֵם וַיִּתְּפוּ
עָלֶיהָ תְּאֵנָה וַיַּעֲשׂוּ לָהֶם חִגְרֹת:

8 וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ אֶת-קוֹל יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מְתַהַלֵּךְ בְּגֶן לְרוּחַ
הַיּוֹם וַיִּתְחַבֵּא הָאָדָם וְאִשְׁתּוֹ מִפְּנֵי יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים
בְּתוֹךְ עֵץ הַגֵּן:

9 וַיִּקְרָא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הָאָדָם וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ אַיָּכָה:
' וַיֹּאמֶר אֶת-קִלְךָ שָׁמַעְתִּי בְּגֶן וַאֲיָרָא בִּי-עֵרָם אֲנֹכִי
וַאֲחַבָּא:

11 וַיֹּאמֶר מִי הִגִּיד לָךְ כִּי עֵרָם אָתָּה הַמֶּן-הָעֵץ אֲשֶׁר
צִוִּיתִיךָ לִבְלֹתִי אֲכַל-מִמֶּנּוּ אָכַלְתָּ:

12 וַיֹּאמֶר הָאָדָם הָאִשָּׁה אֲשֶׁר נָתַתָּה עִמָּדִי הוּא נָתַנָּה-
לִי מִן-הָעֵץ וַיֹּאכַל:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לָאִשָּׁה מַה-זֹּאת עָשִׂית וַתֹּאמֶר
הָאִשָּׁה הִנָּחֵשׁ הִשִּׁיאֲנִי וַיֹּאכַל:

14 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים אֶל-הִנָּחֵשׁ כִּי עָשִׂית זֹאת אָרוּר
אַתָּה מִכָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה וּמִכָּל חַיַּת הַשָּׂדֶה עַל-גִּחְוֹנָה תֵּלֵךְ
וְעָפָר תֹּאכַל כָּל-יְמֵי חַיֶּיךָ:

- וַאִיכָּה אִשִּׁית בִּינֶיהָ וּבִין הָאִשָּׁה וּבִין זֶרְעָהּ וּבִין זֶרְעָהּ טו
 הוּא יִשׁוּפֶה רֹאשׁ וְאַתָּה תִּשׁוּפֶנּוּ עֶקֶב:
 16 אֶל-הָאִשָּׁה אָמַר הָרְבָּה אֲרֻבָּה עֲצָבוֹךְ וְהִרְגֶּךָ בְּעֶצֶב
 תִּלְדִּי בָנִים וְאֶל-אִישׁךָ תִּשְׁקָתֶךָ וְהוּא יִמְשַׁלְּכָהּ:
 17 וְלָאָדָם אָמַר כִּי שְׁמַעְתָּ לְקוֹל אִשְׁתְּךָ וַתֹּאכַל מִן-הָעֵץ
 אֲשֶׁר צִוִּיתִיךָ לֵאמֹר לֹא תֹאכַל מִמֶּנּוּ אֲרוּרָה הָאָדָמָה
 בְּעִבּוּרָהּ בְּעֶצְבוֹן תֹּאכֲלֶנָּה כָּל יְמֵי חַיֶּיהָ:
 18 וְקוֹץ וְדִרְדִּר תַּצְמִיחַ לָהּ וְאָכְלָתָ אֶת-עֵשֶׂב הַשָּׂדֶה:
 19 בְּזַעַת אִפְיָהּ תֹּאכַל לֶחֶם עַד שׁוּבָהּ אֶל-הָאָדָמָה כִּי
 מִמֶּנָּה לִקְחָתָ כִּי-עָפָר אַתָּה וְאֶל-עָפָר תָּשׁוּב:
 20 וַיִּקְרָא הָאָדָם שֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ חַוָּה כִּי הוּא הִיְתָה אִם כ
 כָּל-חַי:
 21 וַיַּעַשׂ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים לָאָדָם וּלְאִשְׁתּוֹ כְּתָנוֹת עוֹר
 וַיִּלְבָּשֵׁם:
 22 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים הֵן הָאָדָם הָיָה בְּאֶחָד מִמֶּנּוּ
 לְבַעַת טוֹב וְרָע וַעֲתִיכָה פֶּן-יִשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וְלָקַח גַּם
 מֵעֵץ הַחַיִּים וְאָכַל וַחֲיִי לְעֹלָם:
 23 וַיִּשְׁלַחֵהוּ יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים מִגֶּן-עֵדֶן לְעַבֵּד אֶת-הָאָדָמָה
 אֲשֶׁר לָקַח מִשָּׁם:
 24 וַיִּגְרֹשׁ אֶת-הָאָדָם וַיִּשְׁכֵּן מִקְדָּם לְגֶן-עֵדֶן אֶת-הַכְּרָבִים
 וְאֵת לֶהֱט הַחֲרֹב הַמַּתְהַפֵּכֶת לְשֹׁמֵר אֶת-דֶּרֶךְ עֵץ
 הַחַיִּים:

CHAPTER IV.

א וַהֲאָדָם יָדַע אֶת-חַוָּה אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּהַר וַתֵּלֶד אֶת-קַיִן
וַתֹּאמֶר קָנִיתִי אִישׁ אֶת-יְהוָה:

2 וַתִּסֶּף לָלֶדֶת אֶת-אָחִיו אֶת-הָבֶל וַיְהִי-הֶבֶל רֹעֵה צֹאן
וְקַיִן הָיָה עֹבֵד אֲדָמָה:

3 וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ יָמִים וַיָּבֵא קַיִן מִפְּרִי הָאֲדָמָה מִנְחָה
לַיהוָה:

4 וְהֶבֶל הֵבִיא גַם-הוּא מִבְּכֹרוֹת צֹאנוֹ וּמִחִלְבָּהֶן וַיַּשֶּׁע
יְהוָה אֶל-הָבֶל וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ:

ה וְאֶל-קַיִן וְאֶל-מִנְחָתוֹ לֹא שָׁעָה וַיַּחַר לְקַיִן מְאֹד
וַיִּפְּלוּ פָנָיו:

6 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן לָמָּה חָרָה לָךְ וְלָמָּה נָפְלוּ פָנֶיךָ:
7 הֲלוֹא אִם-תֵּיטִיב שְׂאֵת וְאִם לֹא תֵיטִיב לַפֶּתַח חַטָּאת

רָבִץ וְאֵלֶיךָ תִּשְׁוָקָתוֹ וְאַתָּה תִּמְשָׁל-בּוֹ:
8 וַיֹּאמֶר קַיִן אֶל-הָבֶל אָחִיו וַיְהִי בִּהְיוֹתָם בַּשָּׂדֶה וַיִּקָּם

קַיִן אֶל-הָבֶל אָחִיו וַיַּהַרְגֵהוּ:
9 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-קַיִן אֵי הָבֶל אָחִיךָ וַיֹּאמֶר לֹא יָדַעְתִּי

הֲשֹׁמֵר אָחִי אָנֹכִי:
י וַיֹּאמֶר מַה עָשִׂיתָ קוֹל דְּמֵי אָחִיךָ צֹעֲקִים אֵלַי מִן-

הָאֲדָמָה:
11 וְעַתָּה אֲרֹר אֹתָה מִן-הָאֲדָמָה אֲשֶׁר פָּצְתָה אֶת-פִּיהָ

לִקְחֹת אֶת-דְּמֵי אָחִיךָ מִיָּדְךָ:

- 12 כִּי תַעֲבֹד אֶת־הָאֲדָמָה לֹא־תִסְקֶה תֵּת־כִּכָּהּ לָךְ נָע וָנָר
תְּהִיָּה בְּאֶרֶץ:
- 13 וַיֹּאמֶר קִין אֶל־יְהוָה גְּדוֹל עוֹנִי מִנְּשׂוּא:
- 14 הִן גִּרְשֵׁת אֹתִי הַיּוֹם מֵעַל פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה וּמִפְּנֵיךָ אֶסְתָּר
וְהָיִיתִי נָע וָנָר בְּאֶרֶץ וְהָיָה כָּל־מִצְאֵי יְהִרְגֵנִי:
- טו וַיֹּאמֶר לוֹ יְהוָה לֵבֶן כָּל־הָרֶג קִין שְׁבַע־עֲתִים יִקָּם וַיֵּשֶׁם
יְהוָה לְקִין אוֹת לְכַלְתִּי הַכּוֹת־אֹתוֹ כָּל־מִצְאוֹ:
- 16 וַיָּצֵא קִין מִלִּפְנֵי יְהוָה וַיָּשָׁב בְּאֶרֶץ־נֹוד קִדְמַת־עֵדֶן:
- 17 וַיַּדַּע קִין אֶת־אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתַּהַר וַתֵּלֶד אֶת־חֲנוּךְ וַיְהִי בְנָה
עֵיר וַיִּקְרָא שְׁם הָעֵיר כְּשֵׁם בְּנוֹ חֲנוּךְ:
- 18 וַיֻּלְּד לְחֲנוּךְ אֶת־עֵיזָר וְעֵיזָר יָלַד אֶת־מְחוּיָאֵל וּמְחוּיָאֵל
יָלַד אֶת־מֶתוּשָׁאֵל וּמֶתוּשָׁאֵל יָלַד אֶת־לָמֶךְ:
- 19 וַיִּקַּח־לוֹ לָמֶךְ שְׁתֵּי נָשִׁים שֵׁם הָאֶחָת עֵדָה וְשֵׁם הַשֵּׁנִית
צִלְהָ:
- כ וַתֵּלֶד עֵדָה אֶת־יָבֶל הוּא הָיָה אֲבִי יֵשֶׁב אֵהֶל וּמִקְנֶה:
- 21 וְשֵׁם אֶחָיו יוֹבֶל הוּא הָיָה אֲבִי כָל־תִּפְשׁ כְּנֹור וְעֹוגָב:
- 22 וַצִּלְה גַּם־הָיָה יָלְדָה אֶת־תּוֹבֶל קִין לִטָּשׁ כָּל־חֹרֶשׁ
נַחֲשֶׁת וּבְרִזָּל וְאַחֹת תּוֹבֶל־קִין נַעֲמָה:
- 23 וַיֹּאמֶר לָמֶךְ לְנָשָׁיו
עֵדָה וַצִּלְה שְׁמַעַן קוֹלִי
נָשִׁי לָמֶךְ הָאֲזֹנָה אִמְרָתִי

כִּי אִישׁ הָרָגְתִּי לִפְעֻעִי

וַיֵּלֶד לְחִבְרֹתִי:

כִּי שִׁבְעָתַיִם יָקַם-קַיִן 24

וְלִמְךָ שִׁבְעִים וְשִׁבְעָה:

הַכ וַיַּדַּע אָדָם עוֹד אֶת-אִשְׁתּוֹ וַתֵּלֶד בֶּן וַתִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ

שֵׁת כִּי שֵׁת-לִי אֱלֹהִים יָרַע אַחֲרַי תַּחַת הַכֵּל כִּי הָרַגְו

קַיִן:

וְלִישָׁת גַּם-הוּא יֵלֶד-בֶּן וַיִּקְרָא אֶת-שְׁמוֹ אֶנֶז אֵז הוֹחֵל 26

לִקְרָא בְּשֵׁם יְהוָה:

GENESIS I-IV.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

1. In-beginning created God*)(the-heavens and-)(the-earth.
2. And-the-earth was (a) desolation and-(a)-waste; and-darkness (was) upon+faces-of abyss;* and-(the)-spirit-of God (was) brooding upon+faces-of the-waters.
3. And-said God: Shall-be+(or, let-be)+light;* and-(there)-was+light.
4. And-saw God)(+the-light that+good;* and-caused-to-divide God between the-light and-between the-darkness.
5. And-called God to-the-light day, and-to-the-darkness called-he night;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day one.
6. And-said God: Let-be (an) expanse in-(the)-midst-of the-waters;* and-let-be (a) dividing between waters to-waters.
7. And-made God)(+the-expanse,† and-caused-to-divide between the-waters which (were) from-under to-the-expanse and-between the-waters which (were) from-upon to-the-expanse;* and-(it)-was+so.
8. And-called God to-the-expanse heavens;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day second.
9. And-said God: Let-be-collected the-waters from-under the-heavens unto+place one, and-let-be-seen the-dry (land);* and-(it)-was+so.
10. And-called God to-the-dry (land) earth, and-to-(the)-collection-of [the]-waters he-called seas;* and-saw God that+good.

11. And-said God : Let-cause-to-spring-forth the-earth grass, herb causing-to-seed seed, tree-of fruit making fruit to-kind-his which seed-his+in-him (*i. e.*, whose seed is in it) upon+the-earth;* and-(it)-was+so.
12. And-caused-to-come-forth the-earth grass; herb causing-to-seed seed to-kind-his, and-tree making+fruit which seed-his+in-him to-kind-his;* and-saw God that+good.
13. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day third.
14. And-said God : Let-be luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens, to-cause-to-divide between the-day and-between the-night;* and-they-shall-be for-signs, and-for-seasons, and-for-days and-years.
15. And-they-shall-be for-luminaries in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens to-cause-light upon+the-earth;* and-(it)-was+so.
16. And-made God)(+(the)-two-[of] [the]-luminaries the-great;*)(+(the-luminary the-great, for-ruling-of the-day; and-)(+(the-luminary the-small, for-ruling-of the-night, and-)(the-stars.
17. And-gave)(them God in-(the)-expanse-of the-heavens;* to-cause-light upon+the-earth[.],
18. And-to-rule in-the-day and-in-the-night, and-to-cause-to-divide between the-light and-between the-darkness;* and-saw God that+good.
19. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fourth.
20. And-said God : Let-swarm the-waters swarm(s), soul-of life;* and-fowl shall-fly upon+the-earth, upon+faces-of (the) expanse-of the-heavens.
21. And-created God)(+(the-sea-monsters the-great;* and-)(all+(the)-soul(s)-of [the]-life the-creeping (*or*, which-creep), (with) which swarmed the-waters to-kinds-their and-)(every+fowl of wing to-kind-his and-saw God that+good.

22. And-blessed)(-them God, to-say (*or*, saying) :* Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye and-fill-ye)(+the-waters in-the-seas, and-the-fowl let-multiply in-the-earth.
23. And-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day fifth.
24. And-said God: Shall-cause-to-come-forth the-earth soul-of life to-kind-her, cattle, and-creeper, and-beast-of +(the)-earth to-kind-her ;* and-(it)-was+so.
25. And-made God)(+(the)-beast-of the-earth to-kind-her, and-)(+the-cattle to-kind-her, and-)(every+creeper-of the-ground to-kind-his ;* and-saw God that+good.
26. And-said God: We-will-(*or*, Let-us)-make man in-image-our, according-to-likeness-our ;* and-they-shall-have-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-the-cattle, and-in-all+the-earth, and-in-all+the-creeper(s) the-creeping (*or*, which-creep) upon+the-earth.
27. And-created God)(+the-man in-image-his ; in-(the)-image-of God created-he)(-him ;* male and-female created-he)(-them.
28. And-blessed)(-them God, † and-said to-them God: Be-ye-fruitful and-multiply-ye, and-fill-ye)(+the-earth and-subdue-ye-her ;* and-have-ye-dominion in-(the)-fish-of the-sea, and-in-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens, and-in-every+beast the-creeping upon+the-earth.
29. And-said God: Behold! I-have-given to-you)(+every+herb seeding seed which (is) upon+faces-of all+the-earth, and-)(all+the-tree(s) which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) fruit-of +(a)-tree seeding seed ;* to-you it-shall-be for-food.
30. And-to-every+beast-of the-earth, and-to-every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-to-every creeping-one upon+the-earth which+in-him (*i. e.*, in-which) (is the) soul-of life, (I have given))(+every+greenness-of herb for-food ;* and-(it)-was+so.

31. And-saw God)(+all+ which he-had-done, and-behold+good exceedingly;* and-(it)-was+evening, and-(it)-was+morning, day the-sixth.

CHAPTER II.

1. And-were-finished the-heavens and-the-earth and-all+host-their.
2. And-finished God, in-the-day the-seventh, work-his which he-had-done;* and-he-rested in-the-day the-seventh from-all+work-his which he-had-done.
3. And-blessed God)(+day the-seventh and-sanctified)(-it;* because in-it he-rested from-all+work-his which+created God to-make.
4. These (are) (the) generations-of the-heavens and-the-earth in-being-created-their;* in-(the)-day-of (the) making-of Jehovah God earth and-heavens.
5. And-every shrub-of the-field not-yet had-been (*lit.*, will-be) in-the-earth, and-every+herb-of the-field not-yet had-sprouted- (*lit.*, will-sprout)-forth;* for not had-caused-to-rain Jehovah God upon+the-earth and-man was-not to-serve)(+the-ground.
6. And-(a)-mist used-to-go-up (*lit.*, will-go-up) from+the-earth,* and-cause-to-drink (*i. e.*, used-to-water))(+all+(the)-faces-of the-ground.
7. And-formed Jehovah God)(+the-man (out of) dust from+the-ground, and-breathed in-nostrils-his breath-of lives;* and-was the-man for-(a)-soul-of life (*i. e.*, and-became the-man (a) soul-of life).
8. And-planted Jehovah God (a) garden in-Eden from-east,* and-placed there)(+the-man whom he-formed.

9. And-caused-to-sprout-forth Jehovah God from+the-ground, every+tree pleasant to-sight and-good for-food,* and-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives in-(the)-midst-of the-garden, and-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil.
10. And-(a)-river goes-forth (*lit.*, going-forth) from-Eden to-water)(+the-garden,* and-from-there it-is-divided and-becomes four heads (*lit.*, and-is for-four heads).
11. (The) name-of the-one (is) Pishon;* it (*lit.*, he) (is) the-(one)-encompassing (*or*, which-encompasses))(all+(the)-land-of [the]-Havilah, which+there (*i. e.*, where) (is) the-gold.
12. And-(the)-gold-of the-land the-that (*lit.*, she) (is) good;* there (is) the-bdellium and-(the)-stone-of [the]-onyx.
13. And-(the)-name-of+the-river the-second (is) Gihon;* it (is) the-(one)-encompassing)(all+(the)-land-of Cush.
14. And-(the)-name-of the-river the-third (is) Tigris; it (is) the-(one)-going eastward-of Assyria;* and-the-river the-fourth is (*lit.*, he) Euphrates.
15. And-took Jehovah God)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-rest-him (*i. e.*, placed-him) in-garden-of+Eden to-serve-it (*lit.*, her) and-to-keep-it.
16. And-commanded Jehovah God upon+the-man to-say (*i. e.*, saying):* From-every tree-of+the-garden eating thou-mayest-eat[.];
17. But-from-(the)-tree-of [the]-knowing good and-evil, not shalt-thou-eat from-it (*lit.*, him);* for, in-(the)-day-of eating-thy from-it, dying shalt-thou-die.
18. And-said Jehovah God: Not+good (the)-being-of [the]-man to-separation-his;* I-will-make+for-him (a) help as-over-against-him (*or*, as-his-counterpart).

19. And-formed Jehovah God from+the-ground every+beast-of the-field and-)(every+fowl-of the-heavens, and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) unto+the-man to-see what+he-will-call +to-it, (*lit.*, him),* and-all which will-call+to-it the-man, soul-of life, is (*lit.*, he) name-its (*lit.*, his).
20. And-called the-man names to-all+the-cattle, and-to-(the)-fowl-of the-heavens and-to-every beast-of the-field;* and-for-man not+did-he-find (*i. e.*, there was not found) (a) help as-over-against-him.
21. And-caused-to-fall Jehovah God (a) deep-sleep upon+the-man, and-he-slept,* and-he-took one from-sides-his and-closed (the) flesh instead-of-it.
22. And-built Jehovah God)(+the-side which+he-took from+the-man for-(a)-woman,* and-caused-to-come-her (*i. e.*, brought her) unto+the-man.
23. And-said the-man†: This, the-tread (*i. e.*, now), bone from-bones-my, and-flesh from-flesh-my;* to-this it-shall-be-called woman, for from-man was-taken+this.
24. Upon+so (*i. e.*, therefore) shall-leave+(a)-man)(+father-his and-)(+mother-his,* and-shall-cleave in-wife-his, and-they-shall-be for-flesh one.
25. And-were (the) two-of-them naked, the-man and-wife-his;* and-not were-(*lit.*, will-be)-they-ashamed.

CHAPTER III.

[In the two remaining chapters, the translation of the pronomin^{al} suffix is placed *before* instead of *after* the noun which it limits.]

1. And-the-serpent was crafty from-every beast-of the-field which had-made Jehovah God;* and-he-said unto+the-woman: (Is it) so that+has-said God, not shall-ye-eat from-every tree-of the-garden[.]?

2. And-said the-woman unto+the-serpent:* From-(the)-fruit-of (the)-tree(s)-of+the-garden we-may-eat[.];
3. But-from-(the)-fruit-of the-tree which (is) in-midst-of+the-garden,† has-said God: Not shall-ye-eat from-it, and-not shall-ye-touch in-it,* lest ye-die.
4. And-said the-serpent unto+the-woman:* Not+dying shall-ye-die.
5. For knowing (is) God that in-(the)-day-of your-eating from-it, then-(*lit.*, and)-shall-be-opened your-eyes,* and-ye-shall-be like-God, knowers-of good and-evil.
6. And-saw the-woman, that good (was) the-tree for-food, and-that (a) delight-(was)+it to-the-eyes, and-desirable (was) the-tree to-make-wise, and-she-took from-his-fruit and-she-ate;* and-she-gave also+to-her-husband with-her and-he-ate[.];
7. And-were-opened (the) eyes-of (the) two-of-them, and-they-knew that naked (were) they,* and-they-sewed leaf-of fig-tree, and-they-made for-them-(selves) girdles.
8. And-they-heard)(+(the)-voice-of Jehovah God walking in-the-garden to-(*or*, at)-(the)-breeze-of the-day;* and-hid-himself the-man and-his-wife from-faces-of Jehovah God in-midst-of (the) tree(s)-of the-garden.
9. And-called Jehovah God unto+the-man,* and-said to-him: Where-art-thou[.]?
10. And-he-said:)(+(thy-voice I-heard in-the-garden,* and-I-was-afraid, because+naked (was) I; and-I-hid-myself.
11. And-he-said: Who caused-to-know (*i. e.*, made known) to-thee, that naked (wert) thou;* ?-from+the-tree, which I-commanded-thee to-not eat+from it, hast-thou-eaten[.]?
12. And-said the-man:* The-woman whom thou-gave (to be) with-me, she gave+to-me from+the-tree and-I-ate.

13. And-said Jehovah God to-the-woman : What+(is)+this thou hast-done ?* And-said the-woman : The-serpent corrupted-me and-I-ate.
14. And-said Jehovah God unto+the-serpent : Because thou-hast-done this,† cursed (art) thou from-all+the-cattle, and-from-every beast-of the-field ;* upon+thy-belly shalt-thou-go, and-dust shalt-thou-eat all+(the)+days-of thy-lives.
15. And-enmity will-I-put between-thee and-between the-woman, and-between thy-seed and-between her-seed ;* it (*lit.*, he) shall-bruise-thee (as to the) head ; and-thou shalt-bruise-him (as to the) heel.
16. Unto+the-woman he-said : Causing-to-be-great I-will-cause-to-be-great (*i. e.*, multiplying I will multiply) thy-sorrow and-thy-conception (*i. e.*, the sorrow of thy conception) ; in-pain thou-shalt-bring-forth sons,* and-unto+thy-husband (shall-be) thy-desire-and-he shall-rule+in-(*or*, over)-thee.
17. And-to-man he-said : Because thou-hast-hearkened to-(the)-voice-of thy-wife,† and-hast-eaten from+the-tree which I-commanded-thee, to-say : not shalt-thou-eat from-it,* cursed (is) the-ground for-the-sake-of-thee ; in-sorrow shalt-thou-eat-(of)-it all (the) days-of thy-lives.
18. And-thorn and-thistle shall-it-cause-to-spring-forth to-thee ;* and-thou-shalt-eat)(+(the)+herb-of the-field.
19. In-(the)-sweat-of thy-nostrils, shalt-thou-eat bread, until thy-return unto+the-ground ; for from-it (*lit.*, her) wast-thou-taken ;* for+dust (art) thou, and-unto+dust thou-shalt-return.
20. And-called the-man (the) name-of his-wife Eve,* for she was mother-of all+living.
21. And-made Jehovah God for-man and-for-his-wife tunics-of skin, and-caused-to-put-on-them.

22. And-said Jehovah God: Behold! the-man has-become like-one-of [from]-us to-know good and-evil;* and-now lest-+he-put-forth his-hand and-take also from-(the)-tree-of [the]-lives, and-eat and-live for-ever.
23. Therefore-(*lit.*, and)-sent-him Jehovah God from-(the)-garden-of-+Eden,* to-serve)(+the-ground which he-was-taken from-there.
24. And-he-drove-out)(+the-man,* and-caused-to-dwell (*i. e.*, placed) from-east to-(the)-garden-of-+Eden,)(+ the-Cherubim, and-)((the) flame-of the-sword (*i. e.*, the flaming sword) the-(one)-turning-itself to-keep)(+ (the)-way-of (the) tree-of [the]-lives.

CHAPTER IV.

1. And-the-man knew)(+ Eve his-wife;* and-she-conceived, and-she-bore)(+ Cain; and-she-said: I-have-gotten (a) man with-+Jehovah.
2. And-she-added to-bear (*i. e.*, and again she bore))(+ his-brother)(+ Abel;* and-was-+Abel (a) shepherd-of flock(s), and-Cain was (a) tiller-of ground.
3. And-it-was, from-end-of days,* and-caused-to-come (*i. e.*, brought) Cain from-(the)-fruit-of the-ground (an) offering to-Jehovah.
4. And-Abel caused-to-come, also-+he, from-(the)-firstlings-of his-flock and-from-their-fats;* and-looked-with-favor Jehovah unto-+Abel and-unto-+his-offering.
5. And-unto-+Cain and-unto-+his-offering not did-he-look-with-favor;* and-it-kindled to-Cain (*i. e.*, and Cain was angry), exceedingly, and-fell his-faces (*or*, countenance).
6. And-said Jehovah unto-+Cain: For-what (*or*, why) has-it-kindled to-thee, and-for-what have-fallen thy-faces[.]?

7. (Is there) ?-not, if+thou-makest-(*or*, doest)-good, (a) lifting-up (of the countenance) ? and-if not thou-makest-good, at-the-door sin (is) crouching ;* and-unto-thee (shall be) his-desire, and-thou shouldst-rule+in-(*or*, over)-him.
8. And-said Cain unto+Abel his-brother ;* and-(it)-was in-their-being in-the-field, and-rose Cain unto+Abel his-brother and-killed-him.
9. And-said Jehovah unto+Cain : Where (is) Abel thy-brother ?* And-he-said : Not have-I-known (*i. e.*, do-I-know) ; ?-keeper-of my-brother (am) I[.] ?
10. And-he-said : What hast-thou-done ?* (The) voice-of (the) bloods-of thy-brother (are) crying unto-me from+the-ground.
11. And-now cursed (art) thou,* from+the-ground which has-opened)(+her-mouth to-take)(+(the)+bloods-of thy-brother from-thy-hand.
12. When thou-shalt-till (*or*, serve))(+the-ground, not+will-it-add to-give+her-strength to-thee ;* (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond shalt-thou-be in-the-earth.
13. And-said Cain unto+Jehovah :* Great (is) my-iniquity from-bearing.
14. Behold ! thou-hast-driven-out)(-me the-day (*i. e.*, to-day) from-upon (the) faces-of the-ground, and-from-thy-faces shall-I-be-hid ;* and-I-shall-be (a) fugitive and-(a)-vagabond in-the-earth, and-it-shall-be (that) any+finding-me will-kill-me.
15. And-said to-him Jehovah : Therefore (*lit.*, to-so) any+killing Cain, seven-fold shall-he-be-ayenged ;* and-placed Jehovah for-Cain (a) sign to-not smite+)(-him any+finding-him.
16. And-went-forth Cain from-to-faces-of (*i. e.*, from the presence of) Jehovah ;* and-he-dwelt in-(the)-land-of+Nod, eastward-of+Eden.

17. And-knew Cain)(+ his-wife and-she-conceived, and-bore)(+ Enoch;* and-he-was building (a) city, and-he-called (the) name-of the-city according-to-(the)-name-of his-son Enoch.
18. And-there-was-born to-Enoch)(+ Irad; and-Irad begat)(+ Mehujael;* and-Mehujael begat)(+ Methusael; and-Methusael begat)(+ Lamech.
19. And-took + to-him Lamech two-[of] wives;* (the) name-of the-one Adah, and-(the)-name-of the-second Zillah.
20. And-bore Adah)(+ Jabal;* he was (the) father-of (the) inhabitant-of tent(s) and-(the)-possessor-of)-cattle.
21. And-(the)-name-of his-brother (was) Jubal;* he was (the) father-of all + performing-on (the) harp and-(the)-flute.
22. And-Zillah, also + she, bore)(+ Tubal Cain, hammerer-of every + cutter-of (*i. e.*, cutting-instrument-of) bronze and-iron;* and-(the)-sister-of Tubal + Cain (was) Naamah.
23. And-said Lamech to-his-wives :—
 Adah and-Zillah, hear-ye my-voice,
 Wives-of Lamech hearken-unto my-saying;*
 For (a) man I-have-killed for-my-wounding;
 And-(a)-youth, for-my-hurt.
24. If seven-fold shall-be-avenged + Cain,*
 Then-Lamech seventy and-seven.
25. And-knew Adam again)(+ his-wife and-she-bare (a) son; and-she-called)(+ his-name Seth:* For has-put + to-me God seed another instead-of Abel, for slew-him Cain.
26. And-to-Seth, also + he, was-born + (a)-son; and-he-called)(+ his-name Enosh;* then it-was-commenced to-call on-(the)-name-of Jehovah.

GENESIS I-IV.

THE UNPOINTED HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER I.

- א בראשית ברא אלהים את השמים ואת הארץ:
- 2 והארץ היתה תהו ובהו וחשך על פני תהום ורוח
אלהים מרחפת על פני המים:
- 3 ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי אור:
- 4 וירא אלהים את האור כי טוב ויבדל אלהים בין האור
ובין החשך:
- ה ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא לילה ויהי ערב
ויהי בקר יום אחד:
- 6 ויאמר אלהים יהי רקיע בתוך המים ויהי מבדיל בין
מים למים:
- 7 ויעש אלהים את הרקיע ויבדל בין המים אשר מתחת
לרקיע ובין המים אשר מעל לרקיע ויהי כן:
- 8 ויקרא אלהים לרקיע שמים ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום
שני:
- 9 ויאמר אלהים יקוו המים מתחת השמים אל מקום
אחד ותראה היבשה ויהי כן:
- י ויקרא אלהים ליבשה ארץ ולמקוה המים קרא ימים
וירא אלהים כי טוב:
- 11 ויאמר אלהים תרשא הארץ רשא עשב מוריע זרע
עץ פרי עשה פרי למינו אשר זרעו בו על הארץ
ויהי כן:

- 12 ותוצא הארץ רשא עשב מזריע זרע למינהו ועץ
עשה פרי אשר זרעו בו למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב :
- 13 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום שלישי :
- 14 ויאמר אלהים יהי מארת ברקיע השמים להבריל
בין היום ובין הלילה והיו לאתת ולמועדים ולימים
ושנים :
- 15 והיו למאורת ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ
ויהי כן :
- 16 ויעש אלהים את שני המארת הגדלים את המאור
הגדל לממשלת היום ואת המאור הקטן לממשלת
הלילה ואת הכוכבים :
- 17 ויתן אתם אלהים ברקיע השמים להאיר על הארץ :
- 18 ולמשל ביום ובלילה ולהבריל בין האור ובין החשך
וירא אלהים כי טוב :
- 19 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום רביעי :
- 20 ויאמר אלהים ישרצו המים שרץ נפש חיה ועוף
יעופף על הארץ על פני רקיע השמים :
- 21 ויברא אלהים את התנינם הגדלים ואת כל נפש
החיה הרמשת אשר שרצו המים למינהם ואת
כל עוף כנף למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב :
- 22 ויברך אתם אלהים לאמר פרו ורבו ומלאו את המים
בימים והעוף ירב בארץ :
- 23 ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום חמישי :
- 24 ויאמר אלהים תוצא הארץ נפש חיה למינה בהמה
ורמש וחיתו ארץ למינה ויהי כן :

כה ויעש אלהים את חית הארץ למינה ואת הבהמה למינה ואת כל רמש האדמה למינהו וירא אלהים כי טוב:

26 ויאמר אלהים נעשה אדם בצלמנו כדמותנו וירדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובבהמה ובכל הארץ ובכל הרמש הרמש על הארץ:

27 ויברא אלהים את האדם בצלמו בצלם אלהים ברא אתו זכר ונקבה ברא אתם:

28 ויברך אתם אלהים ויאמר להם אלהים פרו ורבו ומלאו את הארץ וכבשה ורדו בדגת הים ובעוף השמים ובכל חיה הרמשת על הארץ:

29 ויאמר אלהים הנה נתתי לכם את כל עשב זרע זרע אשר על פני כל הארץ ואת כל העץ אשר בו פרי עץ זרע זרע לכם יהיה לאכלה:

ל ולכל חית הארץ ולכל עוף השמים ולכל רומש על הארץ אשר בו נפש חיה את כל ירק עשב לאכלה ויהי כן:

31 וירא אלהים את כל אשר עשה והנה טוב מאד ויהי ערב ויהי בקר יום הששי:

CHAPTER II.

א ויכלו השמים והארץ וכל צבאם:

2 ויכל אלהים ביום השביעי מלאכתו אשר עשה וישבת ביום השביעי מכל מלאכתו אשר עשה:

3 ויברך אלהים את יום השביעי ויקדש אתו כי בו שבת מכל מלאכתו אשר ברא אלהים לעשות:

- 4 אלה תולדות השמים והארץ בהבראם ביום עשות
יהוה אלהים ארץ ושמים:
- ה וכל שיח השדה טרם יהיה בארץ וכל עשב השדה
טרם יצמח כי לא המטיר יהוה אלהים על הארץ
ואדם אין לעבד את האדמה:
- 6 ואד יעלה מן הארץ והשקה את כל פני האדמה:
- 7 ויִצַּר יהוה אלהים את האדם עפר מן האדמה ויִפַּח
באפיו נשמת חיים ויהי האדם לנפש חיה:
- 8 ויטע יהוה אלהים גן בעדן מקדם וישם שם את האדם
אשר יצר:
- 9 ויצמח יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל עץ נחמד למראה
וטוב למאכל ועץ החיים בתוך הגן ועץ הדעת טוב
ורע:
- י ונהר יצא מעדן להשקות את הגן ומשם יפרד והיה
לארבעה ראשים:
- 11 שם האחד פישון הוא הסבב את כל ארץ החוילה
אשר שם הזהב:
- 12 וזהב הארץ ההוא טוב שם הברלח ואבן השהם:
- 13 ושם הנהר השני גיחון הוא הסובב את כל ארץ
כוש:
- 14 ושם הנהר השלישי חרקל הוא ההלך קדמת אשור
והנהר הרביעי הוא פרת:
- טו ויקח יהוה אלהים את האדם וינחהו בגן לעבדה
ולשמרה:

16 ויצו יהוה אלהים על האדם לאמר מכל עץ הגן
אכל תאכל:

17 ומעץ הדעת טוב ורע לא תאכל ממנו כי ביום
אכלך ממנו מות תמות:

18 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לא טוב היות האדם לבדו
אעשה לו עזר כנגדו:

19 ויצר יהוה אלהים מן האדמה כל חית השרה ואת
כל עוף השמים ויבא אל האדם לראות מה יקרא לו
וכל אשר יקרא לו האדם נפש חיה הוא שמו:

כ ויקרא האדם שמות לכל הבהמה ולעוף השמים
ולכל חית השרה ולאדם לא מצא עזר כנגדו:

21 ויפל יהוה אלהים תרדמה על האדם ויישן ויקח
אחת מצלעתיו ויסגר בשר תחתנה:

22 ויבן יהוה אלהים את הצלע אשר לקח מן האדם
לאשה ויבאה אל האדם:

23 ויאמר האדם זאת הפעם עצם מעצמי ובשר מבשרי
לזאת יקרא אשה כי מאיש לקחה זאת:

24 על כן יעזב איש את אביו ואת אמו ודבק באשתו
והיו לבשר אחד:

כה והיו שניהם ערומים האדם ואשתו ולא יתבששו:

CHAPTER III.

א והנחש היה ערום מכל חית השרה אשר עשה
יהוה אלהים ויאמר אל האשה אף כי אמר אלהים
לא תאכלו מכל עץ הגן:

- 2 ותאמר האשה אל הנחש מפרי עץ הגן נאכל:
- 3 ומפרי העץ אשר בתוך הגן אמר אלהים לא תאכלו ממנו ולא תגעו בו פן תמתון:
- 4 ויאמר הנחש אל האשה לא מות תמתון:
- ה כי ידע אלהים כי ביום אכלכם ממנו ונפקחו עיניכם והייתם כאלהים ידעי טוב ורע:
- 6 ותרא האשה כי טוב העץ למאכל וכי תאוה הוא לעינים ונחמד העץ להשכיל ותקח מפריו ותאכל ותתן גם לאישה עמה ויאכל:
- 7 ותפקחנה עיני שניהם וידעו כי עירמם הם ויתפרו עלה תאנה ויעשו להם חגרת:
- 8 וישמעו את קול יהוה אלהים מתהלך בגן לרוח היום ויתחבא האדם ואשתו מפני יהוה אלהים בתוך עץ הגן:
- 9 ויקרא יהוה אלהים אל האדם ויאמר לו איכה:
- י ויאמר את קלך שמעתי בגן ואירא כי עירם אנכי ואחבא:
- 11 ויאמר מי הגיד לך כי עירם אתה המן העץ אשר צויתך לבלתי אכל ממנו אכלת:
- 12 ויאמר האדם האשה אשר נתתה עמדי הוא נתנה לי מן העץ ואכל:
- 13 ויאמר יהוה אלהים לאשה מה זאת עשית ותאמר האשה הנחש השיאני ואכל:

14 ויאמר יהוה אלהים אל הנחש כי עשית זאת ארור
אתה מכל הבהמה ומכל חית השרה על נחנך תלך
ועפר תאכל כל ימי חיך :

טו ואיבה אשית בינך ובין האשה ובין זרעך ובין
זרעה הוא ישופך ראש ואתה תשופנו עקב :

16 אל האשה אמר הרבה ארבה עצבונך והרנך בעצב
תלדי בנים ואל אישך תשוקתך והוא ימשל בך :

17 ולאדם אמר כי שמעת לקול אשתך ותאכל מן העץ
אשר צויתך לאמר לא תאכל ממנו ארורה האדמה
בעבורך בעצבון תאכלנה כל ימי חיך :

18 וקוץ ודרדר תצמיח לך ואכלת את עשב השרה :

19 בזעת אפיך תאכל לחם עד שובך אל האדמה כי
ממנה לקחת כי עפר אתה ואל עפר תשוב :

כ ויקרא האדם שם אשתו חוה כי הוא היתה אם
כל חי :

21 ויעש יהוה אלהים לאדם ולאשתו כתנות עור
וילבשם :

22 ויאמר יהוה אלהים הן האדם היה כאחד ממנו
לדעת טוב ורע ועתה פן ישלח ידו ולקח גם מעץ
החיים ואכל וחי לעלם :

23 וישלח יהוה אלהים מגן ערן לעבר את האדמה
אשר לקח משם :

24 ויגרש את האדם וישכן מקדם לגן את הכרבים
ואת להט החרב המתהפכת לשמר את דרך עץ
החיים :

CHAPTER IV.

- * והאדם ידע את חוה אשתו ותהר ותלד את קין
ותאמר קניתי איש את יהוה:
2 ותסוף ללדת את אחיו את הבל ויהי הבל רעה צאן
וקין היה עבר אדמה:
3 ויהי מקץ ימים ויבא קין מפרי האדמה מנחה
ליהוה:
4 והבל הביא גם הוא מבכרות צאנו ומחלבהן וישע
יהוה אל הבל ואל מנחתו:
ה ואל קין ואל מנחתו לא שעה ויחר לקין מאד
ויפלו פניו:
6 ויאמר יהוה אל קין למה חרה לך ולמה נפלו
פניך:
7 הלוא אם תיטיב שאת ואם לא תיטיב לפתח
חטאת רבץ ואליך תשוקתו ואתה תמשל בו:
8 ויאמר קין אל הבל אחיו ויהי בהיותם בשדה
ויקם קין אל הבל אחיו ויהרגהו:
9 ויאמר יהוה אל קין אי הבל אחיך ויאמר לא
ידעתי השמר אחי אנכי:
י ויאמר מה עשית קול דמי אחיך צעקים אלי מן
האדמה:
11 ועתה ארור אתה מן האדמה אשר פצתה את פיה
לקחת את דמי אחיך מידך:
12 כי תעבר את האדמה לא תסוף תת כחה לך נע
ונר תהיה בארץ:

- 13 ויאמר קין אל יהוה גדול עוני מנשוא:
- 14 הן גרשת אתי היום מעל פני האדמה ומפניך
אסתר והייתי נע ונר בארץ והיה כל מצאי יהרגני:
- 15 ויאמר לו יהוה לכן כל הרג קין שבעתים יקם
וישם יהוה לקין אות לבלתי הכות אתו כל מצאו:
- 16 ויצא קין מלפני יהוה וישב בארץ נוד קדמת עדן:
- 17 וידע קין את אשתו ותהר ותלד את חנוך ויהי
בנה עיר ויקרא שם העיר כשם בנו חנוך:
- 18 ויולד לחנוך את עירד ועירד ילד את מחויאל
ומחייאל ילד את מתושאל ומתושאל ילד את למך:
- 19 ויקח לו למך שתי נשים שם האחת ערה ושם
השנית צלה:
- כ ותלד ערה את יבל הוא היה אבי ישב אהל
ומקנה:
- 21 ושם אחיו יובל הוא היה אבי כל תפש כנור ועוגב:
- 22 וצלח גם הוא ילדה את תובל קין לטש כל חרש
נחשת וברזל ואחות תובל קין נעמה:
- 23 ויאמר למך לנשיו
ערה וצלח שמען קולי
נשי למך האזנה אמרתי
כי איש הרגתי לפצעי
וילד לחברתי:

24

כי שבעתים יקם קין

ולמך שבעים ושבעה:

וידע אדם עוד את אשתו ותלד בן ותקרא את שמו כה

שת כי שת לי אלהים זרע אחר תחת הבל כי

הרגו קין:

26 ולשת גם הוא ילד בן ויקרא את שמו אנוש אז

הוחל לקרא בשם יהוה:

Transliteration of Genesis I.

1. B'rē'-šith bā-rā' 'lô-him* 'ēth hăš-sā-mă-yīm w'ēth hā-'ā-rēc.
2. W'hā-'ā-rēc hā-y'thā thō-hû wā-bhō-hû, w'hō-šekh 'ăl+p'nê th'hôm;* w'rû(ă)h 'lô-him m'ră-hé-phēth 'ăl+p'nê hăm-mă-yīm.
3. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-him, y'hî+'ôr;* wă-y'hî+'ôr.
4. Wăy-yăr' 'lô-him 'ēth+hā-'ôr kî+tôbh;* wăy-yăbh-dēl 'lô-him bēn hā-'ôr ū-bhēn hă-hō-šekh.
5. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-him lā-'ôr yôm, w'lă-hō-šekh qā-rā' lā-y'lā;* wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm 'é-hădh.
6. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-him, y'hî rā-qî(ă)' b'thōkh hăm-mă-yīm;* wî-hî măbh-dîl bēn mă-yīm lā-mă-yīm.
7. Wăy-yă-'ăs 'lô-him 'ēth+hā-rā-qî(ă)';† wăy-yăbh-dēl bēn hăm-mă-yīm 'šēr mît-tă-hăth lā-rā-qî(ă)' ū-bhēn hăm-mă-yīm 'šēr mē-'ăl lā-rā-qî(ă)';* wă-y'hî+khēn.
8. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-him lā-rā-qî(ă)' šā-mă-yīm;* wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm šē-nî.
9. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-him, yîq-qā-wû hăm-mă-yīm mît-tă-hăth hăš-sā-mă-yīm 'ēl+māqôm 'éhădh, w'thē-rā-'é hăy-yăb-bā-šā;* wă-y'hî+khēn.
10. Wăy-yîq-rā' 'lô-him lăy-yăb-bā-šā 'é-rēc, ū-l'mîq-wé hăm-mă-yīm qā-rā' yăm-mîm;* wăy-yăr' 'lô-him kî+tôbh.

11. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, tădh-sē' hā-'ā-rēc dé-sě', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră', 'ēc p'rî 'ô-sé(p) p'rî l'mî-nô, 'ăsēr zăr-'ô+bhô 'ăl+ hā-'ā-rēc; * wă-y'hi+khên.
12. Wăt-tô-çē' hā-'ā-rēc dé-sě', 'ē-sēbh mǎz-rî(ă)' zé-ră' l'mî-nē-hû, w'ēc 'ô-sé(p)+p'rî 'ăsēr zăr-'ô+bhô l'mî-nē-hû; * wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+ţôbh.
13. Wă-y'hi+'é-rēbh wă-y'hi+bhō-qēr yôm š'lî-ši.
14. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, y'hi m'ô-rôth bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm, l'hăbh-dîl bên hăy-yôm û-bhên hăl-lă-y'lă, * w'hā-yû l'ô-thôth û-l'mô-'adhîm û-l'yā-mîm w'šā-nîm.
15. W'hā-yû lî-m'ô-rôth bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm, l'hā-'îr 'ăl+ hā-'ā-rēc; * wă-y'hi+khên.
16. Wăy-yă-'ăs 'lô-hîm 'ēth+š'né hăm-m'ô-rôth hăg-g'đhō-lîm, * 'ēth+hăm-mă-'ôr hăg-gā-dhōl l'mēm-sé-lēth hăy-yôm, w'ēth+ hăm-mă-'ôr hăq-qā-ţôn l'mēm-sé-lēth hăl-lă-y'lă, w'ēth hăk-kô-khā-bhîm.
17. Wăy-yît-tên 'ô-thām 'lô-hîm bî-r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm, * l'hā-'îr 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēc[.],
18. W'îlm-şōl băy-yôm û-bhăl-lă-y'lă, û-l'hăbh-dîl bên hā-'ôr û-bhên hă-ḥō-sēkh; * wăy-yăr' 'lôhîm kî+ţôbh.
19. Wă-y'hi+'é-rēbh wă-y'hi+bhō-qēr yôm r'bhî-'î.
20. Wăy-yô'-mēr 'lô-hîm, yîš-r'çû hăm-mă-yîm šé-rēc, né-phēc ḥăy-yā; * w'ôph y'ô-phēph 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēc, 'ăl+p'nē r'qî(ă)' hăš-šā-mă-yîm.
21. Wăy-yîbh-ră' 'lô-hîm 'ēth+hăt-tăn-nî-nîm hăg-g'đhō-lîm, * w'ēth kôl+né-phēc hă-ḥăy-yā, hā-rô-mé-sēth 'ăsēr šā-r'çû hăm-mă-yîm l'mî-nē-hēm, w'ēth kôl'ôph kă-năph l'mî-nē-hû; wăy-yăr' 'lô-hîm kî+ţôbh.

22. Wă-y'bhā-rēkh 'ô-thām 'lô-him, lê'-môr,* p'rû û-r'bhû û-mî-l'û 'êth+hăm-mă-yîm bãy-yām-mîm, w'hā-'ôph yĩ-rēbh bā-'ā-rēç.
23. Wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm h'mî-sî.
24. Wãy-yô'-mēr 'lô-him, tô-çē' hā-'ā-rēç né-phēs hạy-yā l'mî-nâh, b'hē-mā wā-ré-mēs w'hă-y'thō+'é-rēç l'mî-nâh;* wă-y'hî+khên.
25. Wãy-yă-'ās 'lô-him 'êth+hạy-yăth hā-'ā-rēç l'mî-nâh, w'êth +hăb-b'hē-mā l'mî-nâh, w'êth kôl+ré-mēs hā-'ādhā-mā l'mî-nē-hû;* wãy-yăr' 'lô-him kî+tôbh.
26. Wãy-yô'-mēr 'lô-him, nă-'asé 'ā-dhām b'çăl-mē-nû, kĩ-dh'mû-thē-nû;* w'yîr-dû bhĩ-dh'ghăth hạy-yām û-bh'ôph hăş-să-mă-yîm û-bhăb-b'hē-mā û-bh'khôl+hā-'ā-rēç, û-bh'khôl +hā-ré-mēs hā-rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç.
27. Wãy-yĩbh-rā' 'lô-him 'êth+hā-'ā-dhām b'çăl-mô, b'çé-lēm 'lô-him bā-rā' 'ô-thô;* zā-khār û-n'qē-bhā bā-rā' 'ô-thām.
28. Wă-y'bhā-rēkh 'ô-thām 'lô-him,† wãy-yô'-mēr lā-hēm 'lô-him, p'rû û-r'bhû û-mî-l'û 'êth+hā-'ā-rēç w'khĩ-bh'sû-hā,* û-r'dhû bĩ-dh'ghăth hạy-yām û-bh'ôph hăş-să-mă-yîm, û-bh'khôl+hạy-yā hā-rô-mé-sêth 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç.
29. Wãy-yô'-mēr 'lô-him, hĩn-nē nā-thăt-tĩ lā-khēm 'êth+kôl+'ē-sēbh zô-rē(ă)' zé-ră' 'ăsēr 'ăl+p'nē khôl+hā-'ā-rēç, w'êth kôl+hā-'ēç 'ăsēr+bô ph'rî+'ēç zô-rē(ă)' zā-ră',* lā-khēm yĩh-yé l'ôkh-lā.
30. û-l'khôl+hạy-yăth hā-'ā-rēç û-l'khôl+'ôph hăş-să-mă-yîm û-l'khôl rô-mēs 'ăl+hā-'ā-rēç 'ăsēr+bô né-phēs hạy-yā, 'êth+kôl+yé-rēç 'ē-sēbh l'ôkh-lā;* wă-y'hî+khên.
31. Wãy-yăr' 'lô-him 'êth+kôl+'ăsēr 'ā-sā, w'hĩn-nē+tôbh m'ôdh;* wă-y'hî+'é-rēbh wă-y'hî+bhō-qēr yôm hăş-sîs-sî.

GENESIS V-VIII.

THE HEBREW TEXT.

CHAPTER V.

א זֶה סֵפֶר תּוֹלְדֹת אָדָם בְּיוֹם בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אָדָם בְּדַמּוֹת
אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה אֹתוֹ:

2 זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה בָּרָאם וַיְבָרֶךְ אֹתָם וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמָם אָדָם
בְּיוֹם הַבְּרָאָם:

3 וַיְחִי אָדָם וְשָׁלִשִׁים וּמֵאָה שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בְּדַמּוֹתוֹ בְּצִלְמֹו
וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמוֹ שֵׁת:

4 וַיְהִי וַיָּמִי אָדָם אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־יֵשֶׁת שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

ה וַיְהִי כָל־יָמֵי אָדָם אֲשֶׁר־חִי תִשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וְשָׁלִשִׁים
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

6 וַיְחִי־יֵשֶׁת חֲמִשׁ שָׁנִים וּמֵאָה שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד אֶת־אֵנֹשׁ:

7 וַיְחִי־יֵשֶׁת אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־אֵנֹשׁ שִׁבְעַ שָׁנִים וּשְׁמֹנֶה
מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

8 וַיְהִי כָל־יָמֵי־יֵשֶׁת שְׁתַּיִם עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה וּתִשְׁעַ מֵאוֹת
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

9 וַיְחִי אֵנֹשׁ תִּשְׁעִים שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד אֶת־קִינָן:
וַיְחִי אֵנֹשׁ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־קִינָן חֲמִשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה שָׁנָה
וּשְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיּוֹלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:

- וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי אָנוֹשׁ חָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וַתֵּשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה 11
וַיָּמָת:
- וַיְחִי קִינָן שִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד אֶת-מֶהֱלֵאֵל: 12
- וַיְחִי קִינָן אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶהֱלֵאֵל אַרְבָּעִים שָׁנָה 13
וַיִּשְׁמְנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי קִינָן עֶשְׂרֵת שָׁנִים וַתֵּשַׁע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת: 14
- וַיְחִי מֶהֱלֵאֵל חָמֵשׁ שָׁנִים וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד אֶת-יֶרֶד: 15
- וַיְחִי מֶהֱלֵאֵל אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-יֶרֶד שְׁלֹשִׁים שָׁנָה 16
וַיִּשְׁמְנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי מֶהֱלֵאֵל חָמֵשׁ וַתֵּשַׁעַיִם שָׁנָה וַיִּשְׁמְנֶה 17
מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- וַיְחִי-יֶרֶד שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וּמֵאָת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד 18
אֶת-חֲנוֹךְ:
- וַיְחִי-יֶרֶד אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-חֲנוֹךְ שְׁמֹנֶה מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה 19
וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי-יֶרֶד שְׁתַּיִם וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַתֵּשַׁע מֵאוֹת 20
שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
- וַיְחִי חֲנוֹךְ חָמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד אֶת-מֶתוֹשֶׁלַח: 21
- וַיִּתְּהֵלֶךְ חֲנוֹךְ אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת-מֶתוֹשֶׁלַח 22
שְׁלֹשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
- וַיְהִי כָל-יְמֵי חֲנוֹךְ חָמֵשׁ וְשִׁשִּׁים שָׁנָה וַיִּשְׁלַשׁ מֵאוֹת 23
שָׁנָה:

24 וַיִּתְּלֶקֶד חֲנוּךְ אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים וַאֲיָנָנוּ כִּי־לָקַח אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים:
 כה וַיְחִי מֵתוֹשֵׁלַח שִׁבְעַ וּשְׁמֹנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֶת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד
 אֶת־לָמֶךְ:

26 וַיְחִי מֵתוֹשֵׁלַח אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־לָמֶךְ שְׁתַּיִם וּשְׁמוֹנִים
 שָׁנָה וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
 27 וַיְהִי כָל־יְמֵי מֵתוֹשֵׁלַח תְּשַׁע וּשְׁשִׁים שָׁנָה וּתְשַׁע מֵאוֹת
 שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:

28 וַיְחִי־לָמֶךְ שְׁתַּיִם וּשְׁמֹנִים שָׁנָה וּמֵאֶת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּן:
 29 וַיִּקְרָא אֶת־שְׁמוֹ נֹחַ לֵאמֹר זֶה יִנְחָמֵנוּ מִכָּעַשְׁנוּ וּמִכָּעֲצוֹן
 יִדְּעֵנוּ מִן־הָאָדָמָה אֲשֶׁר אָרְרָה יְהוָה:

ל וַיְחִי־לָמֶךְ אַחֲרֵי הוֹלִידוֹ אֶת־נֹחַ חָמֵשׁ וּתְשַׁעַיִם שָׁנָה
 וּחָמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד בָּנִים וּבָנוֹת:
 31 וַיְהִי כָל־יְמֵי־לָמֶךְ שִׁבְעַ וּשְׁבַעַיִם שָׁנָה וּשְׁבַע מֵאוֹת
 שָׁנָה וַיָּמָת:
 32 וַיְהִי־נֹחַ בֶּן־חָמֵשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וַיֹּלֶד נֹחַ אֶת־שֵׁם אֶת־חָם
 וְאֶת־יָפֶת:

CHAPTER VI.

א וַיְהִי כִי־הִתַּל הָאָדָם לְרֹב עַל־פְּנֵי הָאָדָמָה וּבָנוֹת
 יָלְדוּ לָהֶם:
 2 וַיֵּרְאוּ בְנֵי־הָאֱלֹהִים אֶת־בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם כִּי טֹבֹת הָנָה
 וַיִּקְחוּ לָהֶם נָשִׁים מִכָּל אֲשֶׁר בָּחָרוּ:

- 3 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לֹא-יֵרוֹן רוּחִי בָאָדָם לְעֹלָם בְּשָׁגם הוּא
בָּשָׂר וְהָיוּ יָמָיו מֵאָה וְעֶשְׂרִים שָׁנָה:
- 4 הַנִּפְלִיִּים הָיוּ בָאָרֶץ בְּיָמֵי הָהֵם וְגַם אַחֲרֵי-כֵן אִשָּׁר
יָבֹאוּ בְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים אֶל-בָּנוֹת הָאָדָם וַיֵּלְדוּ לָהֶם הַמָּה
הַגִּבּוֹרִים אֲשֶׁר מְעֹלָם אָנְשֵׁי הַשָּׁם:
- ה וַיֵּרָא יְהוָה כִּי רַבָּה רָעַת הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וְכָל-יֶצֶר
מַחְשַׁבַת לִבּוֹ רָע כָּל-הַיּוֹם:
- 6 וַיִּנָּחֵם יְהוָה כִּי-עָשָׂה אֶת-הָאָדָם בָּאָרֶץ וַיִּתְּעַצֵּב
אֶל-לִבּוֹ:
- 7 וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֲמַחֶה אֶת-הָאָדָם אֲשֶׁר-בָּרָאתִי מֵעַל פְּנֵי
הָאֲדָמָה מֵאָדָם עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם
כִּי נַחֲמַתִּי כִּי עָשִׂיתִם:
- 8 וְנֹחַ מָצָא חֵן בְּעֵינֵי יְהוָה:

פרשת נח.

- 9 אֵלֶּה תּוֹלְדֹת נֹחַ אִישׁ צְדִיק תָּמִים הָיָה בְּדֹרֹתָיו
אֶת-הָאֱלֹהִים הִתְחַלְּךָ-לָּם:
- 10 וַיֻּלֵּד נֹחַ שְׁלֹשָׁה בָנִים אֶת-שָׁם אֶת-חָם וְאֶת-יָפֶת:
- 11 וַתִּשְׁחַת הָאָרֶץ לִפְנֵי הָאֱלֹהִים וַתִּמָּלֵא הָאָרֶץ חָמָס:
- 12 וַיֵּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֶת-הָאָרֶץ וְהִנֵּה נִשְׁחָתָה כִּי-הִשְׁחִית
כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֶת-דֶּרֶכָּו עַל-הָאָרֶץ:

13 וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים לָנֹחַ קֵן כָּל-בָּשָׂר בָּא לִפְנֵי בִי-מִלְאָה

הָאָרֶץ חָמָס מִפְּנֵיהֶם וְהִנֵּנִי מְשַׁחִיתָם אֶת-הָאָרֶץ :

14 עֲשֵׂה לָךְ תֵּבַת עֲצֵי-גִפְרִית קָנִים תַּעֲשֶׂה אֶת-הַתֵּבָה

וּכְפַרְתָּ אֹתָהּ מִבַּיִת וּמִחוּץ בַּכֹּפֶר :

טו וְזֶה אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲשֶׂה אֹתָהּ שְׁלֹשׁ מָאוֹת אַמָּה אֹרֶךְ הַתֵּבָה

חֲמִשִּׁים אַמָּה רָחְבָּהּ וּשְׁלֹשִׁים אַמָּה קוֹמָתָהּ :

16 צִהַר וַתַּעֲשֶׂה לַתֵּבָה וְאֶל-אַמָּה תְּבַלְלֶנָּה מִלְמַעְלָה וּפֶתַח

הַתֵּבָה בְּצִדָּהּ תִּשְׁתָּם תַּחְתֵּימָם שְׁנַיִם וּשְׁלֹשִׁים תַּעֲשֶׂה :

17 וְאֲנִי הִנְנִי מְבִיא אֶת-הַמָּבּוּל מִיָּם עַל-הָאָרֶץ לְשַׁחַת

כָּל-בָּשָׂר אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים מִתַּחַת הַשָּׁמַיִם כֹּל

אֲשֶׁר-בָּאָרֶץ יָגוּעַ :

18 וַחֲקַמְתִּי אֶת-בְּרִיתִי אִתָּךְ וּבָאתְ אֵל-הַתֵּבָה אִתָּהּ וּבְנֶיךָ

וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וְנִשְׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתָּךְ :

19 וּמִכָּל-הָחַי מִכָּל-בָּשָׂר שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל תָּבִיא אֵל-הַתֵּבָה

לְהַחְיֹת אִתָּךְ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה יְהִיו :

כ מִהַעֲרֹף לְמִינֵהוּ וּמִן-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ מִכָּל רֶמֶשׂ הָאָדָמָה

לְמִינֵהוּ שְׁנַיִם מִכָּל יָבֹאוּ אֵלֶיךָ לְהַחְיֹת :

21 וְאֹתָהּ קָח-לָךְ מִכָּל-מְאָכֵל אֲשֶׁר יֹאכֵל וְאִסְפַּת אֵלֶיךָ

וְהָיָה לָךְ וּלְהֶם לְאֹכֶלָה :

22 וַיַּעַשׂ נֹחַ כְּכֹל אֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ אֱלֹהִים כֵּן עָשָׂה :

CHAPTER VII.

- א וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה לָנֶחָם בְּאֶתְנָה וּכְל־בֵּיתָךְ אֶל־הַתְּבֵהָ כִּי־
 אֶתְנָךְ רֹאִיתִי צָדִיק לִפְנֵי בְרֹדֶר הַזֶּה:
- ב מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה תִּקַּח־לָךְ שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה אִישׁ
 וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּמִן־הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר לֹא טְהוֹרָה הוּא שְׁנַיִם
 אִישׁ וְאִשְׁתּוֹ:
- ג גַּם מֵעוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה לַחַיּוֹת
 זָרַע עַל־פָּנָי כָּל־הָאָרֶץ:
- ד כִּי לַיָּמִים עוֹד שִׁבְעָה אֲנֹכִי מִמָּטִיר עַל־הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים
 יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה וּמָחִיתִי אֶת־כָּל־הַיָּקוּם אֲשֶׁר
 עָשִׂיתִי מֵעַל פָּנָי הָאֲדָמָה:
- ה וַיַּעַשׂ גַּם כָּכָל אֲשֶׁר־צִוָּהוּ יְהוָה:
- ו וַנֵּחַ בֶּן־יֶשֶׁשׁ מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה וְהַמָּבּוּל הָיָה מִיָּם עַל־הָאָרֶץ:
- ז וַיָּבֹא נֹחַ וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי־בָנָיו אִתּוֹ אֶל־הַתְּבֵהָ מִפָּנָי
 מִי הַמָּבּוּל:
- ח מִן־הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה וּמִן־הַבְּהֵמָה אֲשֶׁר אֵינָנָה טְהוֹרָה
 וּמִן־הָעוֹף וְכָל אֲשֶׁר־רָמַשׁ עַל־הָאֲדָמָה:
- ט שְׁנַיִם שְׁנַיִם בָּאוּ אֶל־נֹחַ אֶל־הַתְּבֵהָ זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה כַּאֲשֶׁר
 צִוָּה אֱלֹהִים אֶת־נֹחַ:
- י וַיְהִי לַשְּׁבַעַת הַיָּמִים וּמִי הַמָּבּוּל הָיוּ עַל־הָאָרֶץ:

11 בַּשָּׁנָה שֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה לַחַי־יָנֹחַ בַּחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בִשְׁבָעָה-
עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ בַּיּוֹם הַזֶּה נִבְקָעוּ כָּל-מַעֲיָנוֹת תְּהוֹם
רָבָה וְאַרְבַּת הַשָּׁמַיִם נִפְתְּחוּ:

12 וַיְהִי הַגֶּשֶׁם עַל-הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה:

13 בַּעֲצֹם הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה בָּא נֹחַ וְשֵׁם-וַחֶם וַיִּפֹּת בְּנֵי-נֹחַ וְאִשְׁתּוֹ
נָח וּשְׁלִשֶׁת נָשִׁי-בָנָיו אִתָּם אֶל-הַתֵּבָה:

14 הָמָּה וְכָל-הַחַיָּה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל-הַבְּהֵמָה לְמִינָהּ וְכָל-
הַרְמִשׁ הָרֹמֵשׁ עַל-הָאָרֶץ לְמִינָהּ וְכָל-הָעוֹף לְמִינָהּ
כָּל צֶפֶר כָּל-כָּנָף:

טו וַיָּבֹאוּ אֶל-נֹחַ אֶל-הַתֵּבָה שְׁנַיִם שָׁנִים מִכָּל-הַבֹּשֶׁר
אֲשֶׁר-בּוֹ רוּחַ חַיִּים:

16 וְהַבָּאִים זָכָר וּנְקֵבָה מִכָּל-בֹּשֶׁר בָּאוּ כְּאֲשֶׁר צִוָּה אֹתוֹ
אֱלֹהִים וַיִּסָּגֵר יְהוָה בָּעָרֹ:

17 וַיְהִי הַמַּבּוּל אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיָּרֻבוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּשְׂאוּ
אֶת-הַתֵּבָה וַתָּרֶם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

18 וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיָּרֻבוּ מְאֹד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַתִּלָּךְ הַתֵּבָה עַל-
פְּנֵי הַמַּיִם:

19 וְהַמַּיִם גָּבְרוּ מְאֹד מְאֹד עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּכְסּוּ כָּל-הַהָרִים
הַגְּבוּהִים אֲשֶׁר-תַּחַת כָּל-הַשָּׁמַיִם:

כ חָמֵשׁ עֶשְׂרֵה אַמָּה מִלְמַעְלָה גָּבְרוּ הַמַּיִם וַיִּכְסּוּ הַהָרִים:

21 וַיָּגֹעַ כָּל-בֹּשֶׁר וְהָרֹמֵשׁ עַל-הָאָרֶץ בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה
וּבְחַיָּה וּבְכָל-הַשָּׂרֵץ הַשָּׂרֵץ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וְכָל הָאָדָם:

- 22 כָּל אֲשֶׁר נִשְׁמַת-רוּחַ חַיִּים בְּאַפִּיו מִכָּל אֲשֶׁר בַּחֲרָבָה
מָתוּ :
- 23 וַיִּמָּח אֶת-כָּל-הַיָּקוּם ׀ אֲשֶׁר ׀ עַל-פְּנֵי הָאָרֶץ מֵאֲדָם
עַד-בְּהֵמָה עַד-רֶמֶשׂ וְעַד-עוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּמָּחוּ מִן-הָאָרֶץ
וַיֵּשָׂא אֶרֶץ-נֹחַ וְאֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה :
- 24 וַיִּגְבְּרוּ הַמַּיִם עַל-הָאָרֶץ חֲמִשִּׁים וּמֵאֵת יוֹם :

CHAPTER VIII.

- א וַיִּזְכֹּר אֱלֹהִים אֶת-נֹחַ וְאֶת כָּל-הַחַיָּה וְאֶת-כָּל-הַבְּהֵמָה
אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ בַּתֵּבָה וַיַּעֲבֹר אֱלֹהִים רוּחַ עַל-הָאָרֶץ וַיֵּשְׁבוּ
הַמַּיִם :
- 2 וַיִּסְכְּרוּ מַעֲיֵנֹת תְּהוֹם וַאֲרָבַת הַשָּׁמַיִם וַיִּכְלֹא הַנֶּשֶׁם
מִן-הַשָּׁמַיִם :
- 3 וַיָּשְׁבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ הַלֹּךְ וַיָּשׁוּב וַיַּחֲסְרוּ הַמַּיִם
מִקְצֵה חֲמִשִּׁים וּמֵאֵת יוֹם :
- 4 וַתֵּנַח הַתֵּבָה בַּחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׂבִיעִי בִּשְׁבַעַת-עָשָׂר יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ
עַל הָרִי אָרָרָט :
- ה וְהַמַּיִם הָיוּ הַלֹּךְ וַחֲסוֹר עַד הַחֲדָשׁ הָעֲשִׂירִי בָּעֲשִׂירִי
בְּאַחֵד לַחֲדָשׁ נִרְאוּ רָאשֵׁי הַהָרִים :
- 6 וַיְהִי מִקֵּץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וַיִּפְתַּח נֹחַ אֶת-חֲלוֹן הַתֵּבָה
אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה :

7 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הָעֶרֶב וַיֵּצֵא וַיָּצֹא וַיָּשׁוּב עַד-יְבִשֶׁת הַמַּיִם
מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

8 וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה מֵאֵתוֹ לִרְאוֹת הַקָּלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל פְּנֵי
הָאֲדָמָה:

9 וְלֹא-מָצָאָהּ הַיּוֹנָה מָנוּחַ לְכַף-רַגְלָהּ וַתָּשָׁב אֵלָיו אֶל-
הַתֵּבָה בֵּי-יָמַיִם עַל-פְּנֵי כָל-הָאָרֶץ וַיִּשְׁלַח יָדוֹ וַיִּקְחָהּ
וַיָּבֵא אֹתָהּ אֵלָיו אֶל-הַתֵּבָה:

י וַיַּחַל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אַחֲרָיִם וַיִּסָּף שַׁלַּח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה
מִן-הַתֵּבָה:

11 וַתָּבֹא אֵלָיו הַיּוֹנָה לָעֵת עֶרֶב וַהֲגִה עַל-הַיָּם טָרֶף בִּפְיָהּ
וַיֵּדַע נֹחַ בֵּי-קָלוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ:

12 וַיַּיַּחַל עוֹד שְׁבַעַת יָמִים אַחֲרָיִם וַיִּשְׁלַח אֶת-הַיּוֹנָה וְלֹא-
יָסָפָה שׁוּב-אֵלָיו עוֹד:

13 וַיְהִי בְאַחַת וְשֵׁשׁ-מֵאוֹת שָׁנָה בְּרֵאשׁוֹן בְּאַחֵר לַחֹדֶשׁ
חָרְבוּ הַמַּיִם מֵעַל הָאָרֶץ וַיִּסַּר נֹחַ אֶת-מִכְסֵּה הַתֵּבָה
וַיֵּרָא וַהֲגִה חָרְבוּ פְּנֵי הָאֲדָמָה:

14 וּבַחֹדֶשׁ הַשְּׁנִי בִשְׁבַעָה וְעֶשְׂרִים יוֹם לַחֹדֶשׁ יָבִשָׁה
הָאָרֶץ:

טו וַיְדַבֵּר אֱלֹהִים אֶל-נֹחַ לֵאמֹר:

16 צֵא מִן-הַתֵּבָה אַתָּה וְאִשְׁתְּךָ וּבְנֶיךָ וּנְשֵׁי-בְנֶיךָ אִתְּךָ:

- 17 כָּל-הַחַיָּה אֲשֶׁר-אֵתָךְ מִכָּל-בֶּשֶׂר בָּעוֹף וּבַבְּהֵמָה וּבְכָל-
הָרֶמֶשׂ הָרֶמֶשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ הוֹצֵא אֹתָךְ וְשָׂרְצוּ בָאָרֶץ
וּפָרוּ וָרָבוּ עַל-הָאָרֶץ:
- 18 וַיֵּצֵא-נֹחַ וּבָנָיו וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּנְשֵׁי-בָנָיו אִתּוֹ:
- 19 כָּל-הַחַיָּה כָּל-הָרֶמֶשׂ וְכָל-הָעוֹף כָּל רוֹמֵשׂ עַל-הָאָרֶץ
לְמִשְׁפַּחְתֵּיהֶם יֵצְאוּ מִן-הַתֵּבָה:
- כ וַיָּבֶן נֹחַ מִזְבֵּחַ לַיהוָה וַיִּקַּח מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה
וּמִכָּל הָעוֹף הַטְּהוֹר וַיַּעַל עֹלֹת בַּמִּזְבֵּחַ:
- 21 וַיְבַרַח יְהוָה אֶת-בְּרִיחַ הַנִּיחָחַ וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶל-לְבֹו לֹא
אֶסָּף לְקַלֵּל עוֹד אֶת-הָאָדָמָה בְּעִבּוֹר הָאָדָם כִּי יֵצֵר
לֵב הָאָדָם רָע מִנְּעֻרָיו וְלֹא-אֶסָּף עוֹד לְהַכּוֹת אֶת-
כָּל-חַי בָּאֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתִי:
- 22 עַד כָּל-יְמֵי הָאָרֶץ זֶרַע וְקָצִיר וְקֹר וְחֹם וְקִיץ וְחֹרֶף
וַיּוֹם וְלַיְלָה לֹא יִשָּׁבְתוּ:

VOCABULARIES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE VOCABULARIES.

act., active.	Imv., Imperative.
adv., adverb.	Inf., Infinitive.
apoc., apocopated.	interrog., interrogative.
c., common.	m., masculine.
cf., compare.	n., noun.
conj., conjunctive.	Nĭph., Nĭph'āl.
consec., consecutive.	Part., Participle.
const., construct.	Perf., Perfect.
dem., demonstrative.	pers., personal.
f., feminine.	prep., preposition.
gutt., guttural.	pr. n., proper noun.
Hĭph., Hĭph'īl.	pron., pronoun.
Hĭthp., Hĭthpā'ēl.	sg., singular.
Impf., Imperfect.	suf., suffix.

In the Hebrew-English Vocabulary the numeral immediately following the Hebrew word indicates the number of times it occurs in the Old Testament.

In the English-Hebrew Vocabulary the numeral immediately following each word indicates the number of the corresponding Hebrew word in the Hebrew-English Vocabulary.

HEBREW-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

OF GENESIS I-VIII.

1. אָב (const. אָבִי [1155] ('ābh), m., *father*.
2. אֶבֶן [266] ('ēbhēn), f., *stone*.
3. אָר [2] ('ēdh), m., *mist*, *vapor*.
4. אָדָם [560] ('ādhām), m., *man*; cf. אִישׁ.
5. אֲדָמָה (const. אֲדָמַת [225] ('*dhāmā), f., *ground*, *earth*.
6. אֹהֶל [350] ('ōhēl), m., *tent*.
7. אֹר [102] ('ōr), *be light*, *shine*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע''). Hīph., *give light*. Inf. with prep. לְ, לְהַאֲרִי, i. 15, 17, &c.
8. אֹר [120] ('ōr), m., *light*.
9. אוֹת [76] ('ōth), f., *sign*, pl. אוֹתוֹת.
10. אָז ('āz), adv., *then*.
11. אָזֶן [42] ('āzān), Qāl not used. ('פ' Gutt.), Hīph., *listen*, *give ear*, Imv. 2d pl. הִאֲזֵנָה, iv. 23.
12. אָח (const. אָחִי [688] ('āh), m., *brother*.
13. אָחוֹת (const. אָחוֹת [113] ('āhōth), f., *sister*.
14. אָחָד [1000] ('ēhādh), m., *one*, f. const. אחַת, iv. 19.
15. אַחֵר (const. אַחֵר [180] ('āhēr), m., *another*, pl. אַחֵרִים.
16. אַחֲרַי [770] ('āhār), prep. *after*, pl. only in const. אַחֲרֵי.
17. אֵי (const. אֵי ('āy), interrog. adv. *where?* אֵיכָּה *where art thou?* iii. 9.
18. אֵיבָה (const. אֵיבַת [5] ('ēbhā), f., *enmity*
19. אֵין ('āyīn), (*nothing*), *there is not*, const. אֵין, with m. suf. אֵינְנִי, v. 24.
20. אִישׁ [1700] ('iš), m., *man*, cf. אָדָם.
21. אֶךְ ('ākh), *surely*, *only*.
22. אָכַל [821] ('ākhāl), *eat*, *devour*, ('פ' א''), Impf. יֹאכַל, iii. 6, וַיֹּאכַל, iii. 2, Nīph. Impf. יִאָכַל, vi. 21.
23. אָכְלָה [18] ('ōkhlā), f., *food*.
24. אֶל ('ēl), prep. *unto*, with suf., אֵלַי, *unto me*. [זֶה]
25. אֵלָה ('ēllé), pron. *these*, cf.
26. אֱלֹהִים [2500] ('lôhīm), pl. m., *God* (sing. אֱלֹהֵי used in poetry).

27. **אִם** [220] ('ēm), *f., mother*, with *m. suf.* **אִמּוֹ**.
23. **אִם** ('īm), *conj. if*.
29. **אִמָּה** [240] ('āmmā), *f., cubit*.
30. **אָמַר** [5026] ('āmār), *say*. (**א"ל** & **ל'א** Gutt.). *Inf. const.* **אָמַר**, with **ל'אָמַר** = **לָאמַר**, i. 22, v. 29. *Impf.* with *Wāw* *consec.* **וַיֹּאמֶר**, i. 3, 6, &c., **וַתֹּאמֶר**, iii. 2, 13, &c.
31. **אִמְרָה** (*const.* **אִמְרַת**) [35] ('īmrā), *f., utterance, song*, iv. 23. [(man).
32. **אֲנוֹשׁ** ('ēnôš), *pr. n. Enosh*,
33. **אֲנֹכִי** ('ānōkhî), *pers. pron. I*.
34. **אָסַף** [214] ('āšāph), *gather*, (**פ'** Gutt.), **אָסַפְתָּ**, vi. 21.
35. **אַף** [282] ('āph), *m., nose, anger*, *pl. with prep. and suf.* **בְּאַפִּי**. *Dual* **אִפִּים**.
36. **אַף** ('āph), *conj. yea more, but even*, **כִּי אַף כִּי** *is it true that?* iii. 1.
37. **אַרְבָּה** ('arūbbā), *f., lattice, window*, *pl.* **אַרְבּוֹת**.
38. **אַרְבַּע** (*m.* **אַרְבַּעָה**) [320] ('ārbā'), *f., four*, *ord.* **רְבִיעִי**.
39. **אַרְךָ** [96] ('ōrēkh), *m., length*.
40. **אָרֶץ** [2000] ('érēṣ), *f., earth*.
41. **אָרַר** [57] ('ārār), *curse*, (**פ'** Gutt. and **ע"ע**), *Pass. part.*
- אָרַר**, iii. 14, iv. 11. *Pr'el*, **אָרַר**, with *fem. suf.* **אָרַרְהָ**, v. 29.
42. **אַרְרָט** ('ārārāt), *pr. n. Ararat*.
43. **אִשָּׁה** (*for* **אִנְשָׁה**) (*const.* **אִשָּׁת**) [470] ('iššā), *woman*, with *suf.* **אִשְׁתּוֹ**, vii. 2, *pl.* **נָשִׁים**, *const.* **נִשְׁי**, vi. 18.
44. **אִשֶּׁר** ('*šēr), *rel. pron. who, which*.
45. **אֵת** ('ēth), *particle placed before definite accusative; before Māqqēph* **אֵת־**, with *suf.* **אֵתוֹ**, **אֵתָם**, i. 27, 28.
46. **אֵת** ('ēth), *prep. with*.
47. **אַתָּה** ('attā), *personal pron. thou*.
48. **בְּ** (b*), *prep. in, on, among*.
49. **בָּדַד** [11] (bādh), *m., separation*, **לְבַדּוֹ**, *to his separation=alone*, ii. 18.
50. **בָּדַל** [42] (bādhāl), *Qāl not used. Hīph. separate, divide; Impf. with Wāw consecutive* **וַיְבַדֵּל**, i. 4, 7, &c., *Part.* **מְבַדֵּל**, *dividing*, i. 6.
51. **בְּדִלְחָ** [2] (b'dhōlāḥ), *bdellium*, ii. 12. [ness.
52. **בְּהוּ** [3] (bōhû), *m., empty*.
53. **בְּהֵמָה** [300] (b'hēmā), *f., beast, dumb brute*.

54. בוא [2619] (bô'), *go in, come.* (ו'ע and ל'א). Qāl Perf. בא, vi. 16. Hīph. Perf. הביא, *bring*, iv. 4. Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. ויבא, ii. 19, iv. 3.
55. בוש [109] (bôš), *be ashamed*, (ו'ע), Hīthpôlēl Impf. יתבששו, ii. 25.
56. בחר [102] (bāhār), *choose*, (ו'ע and ל' Gutt.).
57. בין (from בין) [168] (bên), (*interval*) prep. *between, for* בין... בין, occurs ל' בין... בין.
58. בית (const. בית) [2100] (bāyith), m., *house, household*, with suf. ביה. vii. 1, pl. בתים (bâtīm).
59. בכורה [120] (b'khôrā), f., *first-born*, pl. בכורות.
60. בלתי (bilti), adv. of negation, *lest, not, that not*, iii. 11.
61. בן [4500] (bēn), m., *son*.
62. בנה [380] (bānā), *build*, (ל'ה), Impf. with Wāw consec. ויבן, ii. 22. Part. בונה, iv. 17.
63. בעבור (bā'bhār), prep. *for, in behalf of*, comp. of ב and עבר from עבר, *pass over*.
64. בעד (b'ād), prep. *behind, after*, with suf. בערו, *after* him, vii. 16.
65. בקע [51] (bāqā'), *cleave, divide*. Nīph. *be broken up*, vii. 11. (ל' Gutt.) ינג, *dawn*.
66. בקר [210] (bōqēr), m., *morn-*
67. ברא [53] (bārā'), *cut, form, create*, (ו'ע Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. ויברא.
68. ברזל [73] (bārzēl), m., *iron*.
69. ברית [280] (b'rith), f., *covenant*, 'הקים ב', *establish a covenant*.
70. ברך [413] (bārākh), *bend the knee*. (ו'ע Gutt.) Pī'el ברך, *bless*, Impf. with Wāw consec. ויברך, i. 22, v. 2.
71. בשר [270] (bāsār), m., *flesh*.
72. בת [400] (bāth), f., *daughter*.
73. גבה [35] (gābhô(ă)h), adj. *high*, pl. גבהים.
74. גבור [150] (gībbôr), m., *hero, man of valor*.
75. גבר [23] (gābhār), *be strong, be mighty*. (Cf. גבור).
76. גדול [330] (gādhôl), m., *great, elder*.
77. גוע [24] (gāwā'), *die, expire*, (ל' Gutt.). Impf. יגוע, vi. 17.
78. גחון [2] (gāhôn), m., *belly*. גחנה, iii. 14.

79. גִּיחוֹן (gîhôn), pr. n. *Gihon*.
 80. גָּם (gām), conj. *also*, גַּם... גַּם, *both...and*.
 81. גֶּן [3] (gân), c. or f. *garden, park*. [pitch-wood].
 82. גִּפְּחַר [1] (gōphēr), m., *pitch*,
 83. גָּרַשׁ [47] (gārāš), *drive, cast out*, ('ע Gutt.). Pī'el, גָּרַשׁ *expel*, iv. 14. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּגְרַשׁ, iii. 24.
 84. גִּשְׁשֵׁם [35] (gěšēm), m., *gushing rain, heavy shower*.
 85. דָּבַק [54] (dābhāq), *cleave, adhere*, ii. 24.
 86. דָּגָה (or דָּג m.) [33] (dāghā), f., *fish*, const. דָּגַת, i. 26, 28.
 87. דִּין or דִּוֵּן [23] (dûn or dîn), *rule, judge*, ('ע"ו). Impf. יִדְּוֶן, vi. 3.
 88. דֹּר [170] (dôr), m., *age, generation*, pl. îm and ôth.
 89. דָּם [360] (dām), m., *blood*, pl. דָּמִים, const. דָּמִי, iv. 10.
 90. דְּמוּת [25] (d'mûth), f., *likeness, image*.
 91. דָּרְדָּר [2] (dārdār), m., *thorny plant, thistle*, iii. 18.
 92. דֶּרֶךְ [690] (dérĕkh), c. *way, journey*.
 93. דָּשָׁא [2] (dāšā'), *sprout*. ('ל"א), Hîph. Impf. תִּדְשָׂא, i. 11.
 94. דֶּשֶׁא [14] (děšē'), m., *tender grass*.
 95. הֵּ (הֵל הֵ) (hā), Article, *the*, other forms are: הָ, הֶ, הִ, cf. Arabic *al*.
 96. הֶ (h*), Interrog. particle, same as Latin *ne*, other forms: הֵ, הִ.
 97. הֶבְלֵל (hébhlēl), m., pr. n. *Abel*.
 98. הוּא (hû'), pers. pron. *he*.
 99. הִיָּא (hāyā), *be, happen, come to pass*, ('ל"ה), הִיָּתָה, i. 2, וְהָיָה, i. 14, 15, Inf. const. הִיָּוֶת with ב and suf. בְּהִיָּוֶתם, iv. 8, Impf. יִהְיֶה, i. 29, תִּהְיֶה, iv. 12, apoc. יִהְיֶה, i. 3, 6, with Wāw conjunctive וַיְהִי, i. 6, with Wāw consec. וַיְהִי, i. 3, 5, &c.
 100. הָלַךְ [526] (hālākh), *go*, Part. act. הֹלֵךְ, ii. 14, Hîth. *walk, go about*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּתְּהַלֵּךְ, v. 24. [*behold, lo!*]
 101. הֵנָּה (hēn, hînnē), *adv.*
 102. הֵנָּה (hēnnā), pers. pron. f., *they*.
 103. הִפָּךְ [95] (hāphākh), *turn, change into*, ('פ"א Gutt.). Hîthpā'el Part. מִתְּהַפֵּכֶת *turning itself*, iii. 24.

104. הָר [560] (hār), m., *mountain*, pl. הָרִים.
105. הָרַג [170] (hārāgh), *kill, slay*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt.), iv. 23. Impf. with suf. יִהְרַגְנִי, iv. 14, with Wāw consec. וַיִּהְרַגְהוּ, iv. 8.
106. הָרָה [43] (hārā), *conceive*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt. and 'ל'ִּה' Gutt.). Impf. הִתְהַרְהַר, apoc. with Wāw consec. וַתִּתְהַרַר, iv. 1, 17, &c.
107. הָרוֹן [2] (hērôn), m., *conception*.
108. ו (w^c), conj. *and*, other forms וּ, וַ, וְ, וִ, depending on tone and following vowel.
109. זֶה [13] (zé), dem. pron. m., *this*, f. זֹאת, cf. אֵלֶּה.
110. זָהָב [368] (zāhābh), m., *gold*.
111. זֵית [38] (zāyīth), m., *olive-tree*. [ber.]
112. זָכַר [169] (zākhār), *remember*.
113. זָכָר [82] (zākhār), m., *male*.
114. זָעָה [1] (zé'ā), f., *sweat*, const. זָעַת, iii. 19.
115. זָרַע [55] (zārā'), *sow*, ('ע' and 'ל'ִּה' Gutt.). Part. זֹרֵעַ, i. 11, Hīph. *yield seed*, Part. מְזַרֵּעַ, i. 11, 12.
116. זֶרַע [220] (zérā'), m., *seed*, in pause, זֹרֵעַ, i. 29, *seed-time*, viii. 22.
117. חָבָא [33] (hābhā'), Qāl not used. ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל'ִּה' Gutt.). Hīth. *hide oneself*, Impf. with Wāw cons. וַיִּתְחַבֵּא, iii. 8.
118. חֲבוּרָה [29] (hābbūrā), f., *bruise, wound*, with suf., חֲבַרְתִּי, iv. 23.
119. חֲגוּרָה [6] (hāghôrā), f., *girdle*. [Hiddekel, Tigris.]
120. חֲדָקָל [hiddēqēl], pr. n.
121. חֲדָשׁ [300] (hōdhēš), m., *new moon, month*.
122. חָנָה (hāwwā), f., pr. n. *Eve*.
123. חוּל [64] (hûl) and חִיל (hîl), *be pained, wait*, Qāl Impf. 3 m. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּחַל, viii. 10, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע'ִּה' Gutt.).
124. חוּץ [172] (hûṣ), m., *outside, street*, מִבֵּית מְחוּץ, *from within, from without*, vi. 14.
125. חָטָאת [3] (hāṭṭāth), f., *sin*.
126. חַי [500] (hāy), m., *life*, pl. חַיִּים.
127. חַיָּה [264] (hāyā), *live*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל'ִּה' Gutt.), Inf. חַיִּית, Impf. יִחַיָּה, apoc. יָחִי, with Wāw consec. וַיִּחַי, v. 6, 9.

128. חַיָּה [500] (hăyyā), f., *living creature, beast*, const.
חַיָּה, poet. חַיָּתוֹ, i. 24.
129. חַי [23] (hăyāy), *live*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע"ע), חַי, iii. 22, v. 5. [*fatness*.]
130. חֶלֶב [90] (hēlēbh), m., *fat*,
131. חַלּוֹן [31] (hăllôn), c., *hole, window*.
132. חָלַל [139] (hālāl), *loose, set free*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע"ע), Hiph. הֵחֵל, *begin*, vi. 1, Hōph. הוֹחֵל, *it was begun*, iv. 26.
133. חָם [16] (hām), pr. n. *Ham*.
134. חֹם [14] (hōm), m., *heat*.
135. חָמַד [20] (hāmādh), *desire*, ('פ' Gutt.), Nīph. part. נִחְמַד, iii. 6. [*lence*.]
136. חָמָס [60] (hāmāš), m., *vio-*
137. חָמֵשׁ [44] (hāmēš), f., *five*, ordinal חֲמִישִׁי, *fifth*.
138. חֵן [69] (hēn), m., *favor, grace*. [*Enoch*.]
139. חֲנוּךְ [8] (hʾnôkh), pr. n.
140. חָסַר [22] (hāšēr), *be diminished, fail*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
141. חָרַב [40] (hārēbh), *dry up*, ('פ' Gutt., mid. e).
142. חֶרֶב [400] (hērēbh), f., *sword*.
143. חֲרָבָה [8] (hārābhā), f., *dryness, dry land*.
144. חָרָה [92] (hārā), *burn, glow* (with anger), ('פ' and 'ע"ע Gutt. and 'ל"ה). Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיַּחַר, iv. 5.
145. חֹרֶף [7] (hōrēph), m., *winter*.
146. חֶרֶשׁ [1] (hōrēš), m., *tool, cutting instrument*, iv. 22.
147. חֹשֶׁךְ [78] (hōšēkh), m., *darkness*.
148. טָהוֹר [92] (tāhôr), adj., *clean*, f. טְהוֹרָה, vii. 2.
149. טוֹב [550] (tōbh), m., *good*.
150. טָרַם (tērem), adv. *not yet, before*.
151. טָרֵף [1] (tārāph), adj. *fresh, newly plucked*.
152. יָבֵל (yābhāl), pr. n. *Jabal*.
153. יָבֵשׁ [60] (yābhēš), *bedried up*. Qāl Inf. const. יִבְשֶׁת, viii. 7, ('פ').
154. יַבְשָׁה [14] (yābbāšā), f., *dry land*.
155. יָד [1580] (yādh), f., *hand*.
156. יָדַע [1045] (yādhā'), *know*, ('פ' and 'ל"ו Gutt.), Inf. const. יִדַּעַת.
157. יְהוָה (y'hôwā), *Jehovah*.
158. יוֹבֵל (yūbhāl), pr. n. *Jubal*.

159. יוֹם [2250] (yôm), *day*, pl. יָמִים, const. יָמִי.
160. יוֹנָה [33] (yônâ), *f., dove*.
161. יָטֵב [23] (yāṭābh), *be good*, (פ''), Hiph. Impf. יִטֵּב, iv. 7.
162. יָלַד [490] (yālādh), *bear, bring forth*, (פ''), Inf. const. לָלֶדֶת, with ל', לָלֶדֶת, iv. 2, Impf. יֵלֵד, iv. 1, 17, &c., Niph. *be born*, Impf. יִלְד, iv. 18, Hiph. *beget*, הוֹלִיד, v. 4, 7, &c., Impf. יוֹלֵד, with Wāw consec. וַיֹּלֵד, v. 4, 7, &c.
163. יָלַד [88] (yélēdh), *m., child*.
164. יָם [380] (yām), *m., sea*, pl. יָמִים.
165. יָסַף [210] (yāšāph), *add*, (פ''), Hiph. Impf. יוֹסִיף, apoc. יוֹסֵף, with Wāw consec. וַיֹּסֵף, iv. 2.
166. יָפֶת [11] (yéphēth), *pr. n. Japheth*.
167. יָצָא [1075] (yācā'), *go out*, (פ'') and (ל''). Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיֵּצֵא, iv. 16. Hiph. *bring out*. Impf. יוֹצֵא, 3d f. with Wāw consec. וַיּוֹצֵא, i. 12.
168. יָצַר [62] (yācār), *form*, (פ'') and (ל' Gutt.), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיַּצֵּר, ii. 7.
169. יָצַר [9] (yēcār), *m., form, imagination*.
170. יָקוּם [2] (y'qûm), *m., what exists, living being*, (root קוּם).
171. יָרָא [315] (yārē'), *fear*, (פ''), (ע' Gutt., and ל''). Impf. יִרָא, 1st sing. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרָא, iii. 10.
172. יָרַד (in pause יֵרֵד), (yérēdh), *m., pr. n. Jared*.
173. יָרַק [6] (yéreq), *m., greenness*.
174. יָשַׁב [1050] (yāšābh), *sit, dwell*, (פ''), Impf. יִשַּׁב, with Wāw consec. וַיִּשַּׁב, iv. 16, Part. Act. יֹשֵׁב, iv. 20.
175. יָשַׁן [16] (yāšēn), *sleep*, (פ''), יִישַׁן, with Wāw consec. וַיִּישַׁן, ii. 21.
176. כִּ (k'), prep. *as, like*.
177. כָּבַשׁ [15] (kābhāš), *tread upon, subdue*, Inv. with fem. suf. כֹּבֶשֶׁת, i. 28.
178. כּוֹכַב (const. כּוֹכֵב) [36] (kôkhābh), *m., star*, pl. כּוֹכָבִים.
179. כֹּחַ [120] (kô(ā)ḥ), *m., strength, might*.

180. כִּי (kî), conj. *that, for*.
181. כֹּל (kōl), m., *totality, all, every*, with Māqqēph כָּל-.
182. כָּלָא [18] (kālā'), *hold, restrain*, (ל'ֹא).
183. כָּלָה [206] (kālā), *be ended*, (ל'ֹה), Pī'el, *complete, finish*, Impf. יִכָּלֶה, vi. 16, apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכָּל, ii. 2. Pū'āl Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּכָּלֶה, ii. 1.
184. כֵּן (kēn), adv. *so, thus*, עַל־כֵּן *therefore, on account of this*, ii. 24, לְכֵן, *therefore*.
185. כִּנּוֹר [42] (kinnôr), m., *harp, lyre*.
186. כָּנָף (const. כִּנְף) [110] (kānāph), f., *wing*.
187. כָּסָה [149] (kāṣā), *cover*, Pū. *be covered*, vii. 19, (ל'ֹה).
188. כַּף [280] (kāph), m., *palm of hand, sole of foot*; dual כַּפַּיִם.
189. כָּפַר [100] (kāphār), *cover* (with pitch), vi. 14.
190. כְּרוּב [90] (k'rûbh), m., *cherub*, pl. כְּרוּבִים.
191. כְּתֹנֶת [28] (k'thōnēth), f., *coat, tunic*.
192. לְ (l') prep. *to, for*.
193. לֹא (lō'), adv. *not, no*.
194. לֵב [620] (lēbh), m., *heart*, with 3d m. suf. לְבוֹ.
195. לָבַשׁ [116] (lābhāš), *put on* (clothes), Hīph. *clothe* (another). Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּלְבָּשׁ, iii. 21.
196. לָהֵט [1] (lāhāt), m., *flame, glittering blade* (of a sword), iii. 24.
197. לֶחֶם [300] (lēhēm), c., *food, bread*.
198. לָטַשׁ [5] (lātāš), *hammer, forge*, Part. act. לֹטֵשׁ, iv. 22.
199. לַיַּל [224] (lāyāl), usually לַיְלָה with Hē of acc., m., *night*.
200. לָמָּה (lāmmā), adv. *why?* (מָה, ל').
201. לָמַךְ (lémēkh), pr. n. *Lamech*.
202. לָקַח [966] (lāqāḥ), *take*, (ל' Gutt.), Inf. const. קַח־לְ, Impf. יִקַּח, with Wāw consec. וַיִּקַּח, ii. 15, iv. 19. Pū'āl, *be taken*, לִקְחָה, ii. 23. [very.]
203. מָאֵר [286] (m'ōdh), adv.
204. מֵאָה (const. מֵאָת) [600] (mē'ā), *hundred*.

205. מֵאוֹר (const. מְאוֹר [19] (mā'ôr), m., *light, luminary*, pl. מְאוֹרֹת.
206. מֵאֶכֶל [30] (mā'akhāl), m., *food*.
207. מַבּוּל [13] (mābbûl), m., *deluge, flood*.
208. מָה (mā), interrog. pron. *what?* Other forms are מָה, מַה, מֶה.
209. מַהֲלָלֵל (māh'lāl'el, pr. n. *Mahalaleel*.
210. מוֹעֵד [200] (mô'ēdh), m., *set time, season*, plural מוֹעֲדִים.
211. מוֹת [857] (mûth), *die* (ו'), Perf. מָת, vii. 22, Inf. abs. מוֹת, ii. 17, Impf. יָמוּת, jussive יָמוּת, with Wāw consec. וַיָּמָת, v. 5, 8, &c. [*altar*.
212. מִזְבֵּחַ [310] (mīzbē(ă)h), m.,
213. מָחָה [34] (māhā), *wipe out, destroy*, (ו' Gutt. and ה' L'), Impf. אָמָחָה, vi. 7, Qāl Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּמָּח, vii. 23.
214. מְחֻיָּאֵל (m'ḥūyā'el), pr. n. *Mehujael*.
215. מַחְשָׁבָה [53] (māh'sābhā), f., *plan, purpose*, pl. const. מַחְשְׁבוֹת, vi. 5.
216. מָטָר [18] (māṭār), Qāl not used, Hīph. הִמְטִיר *give rain*, ii. 5.
217. מִי (mî), interrog. pron. *who?*
218. מַיִם (const. מֵי) [600] (mā-yīm), pl. m. (of obs. form מֵי), *water*.
219. מִין [31] (mîn), m., *kind, species*, with prep. and m. sg. suf. לְמִינוֹ or לְמִינָהוּ, i. 11, 12.
220. מְכַסֶּה (const. מְכֻסָּה) [15] (mīkhšé), m., *covering*.
221. מָלֵא [247] (mālē'), *be full*, (ל'), Imv. 2d pl. מִלְאוּ, i. 22, 28.
222. מְלָאכָה (const. מְלַאכֶת) [172] (m'elā'khā), f., *work*.
223. מְמֻשָּׁלָה [17] (mēmšālā), f., *dominion, rule*, const. מְמֻשָּׁלָתָה, i. 16.
224. מִן (mîn), prep. *from*, מִן-מִן-הוּ=מִמֶּנּוּ, iii. 3.
225. מְנוּחַ [7] (mānô(ă)h), m., *a resting, resting place*.
226. מִנְחָה (const. מִנְחָתָה) [200] (mīnhā), f., *an offering, present*.
227. מַעַן [23] (mā'yān), m., *fountain, spring*, plural מַעַיִנוֹת and מַעַיְנוֹת.

228. מַעַל [137] (mă'ăl), adv., above, used only in composition; with ה־ locative, מַעְלָה upwards, with לְ and מִן מִלְמַעְלָה lit. from-to-upwards, vii. 20.
229. מַעֲשֵׂה (const. מַעֲשֵׂה) [240] (mă'sé), m., work.
230. מַצָּא [486] (māṣā'), find, (לְ), ii. 20, Part. act. מַצֵּא, iv. 14.
231. מְקוּהָ (const. מְקוּהָ) [8] (miqwé), m., collection, gathering, i. 10
232. מְקוֹם (const. מְקוֹם) [380] (māqôm), c. place.
233. מְקִנָּה (const. מְקִנָּה) [76] (miqné), m., substance, wealth.
234. מֵרָאָה (const. מֵרָאָה) [101] (măr'é), m., appearance, look.
235. מִשָּׁל [79] (māšāl), rule, with בְּ, over, Inf. const. with prep. לְ, לְמִשָּׁל.
236. מִשְׁפָּחָה [270] (mišpāhā), f., family, pl. מִשְׁפָּחוֹת.
237. מִתְּוִשָּׂאֵל (m'thûšā'ēl), pr. n. Methushael.
238. מִתְּוִשָּׁלָה (m'thûšélāh), pr. n. Methusaleh.
239. נָגַד [379] (nāghādh), Qāl not used (פֿ"י), Hiph. הִגִּיד tell, show, iii. 11.
240. נִגְדָּה [néghēdh], prep. before, in presence of, with suf. נִגְדּוֹ, ii. 18.
241. נָגַע [148] (nāghā'), touch, smite, (פֿ"י and לְ Gutt.), Impf. תִּגְעֵנוּ, iii. 3.
242. נָדָה [24] (nādh) m., fugitive.
243. נָהָר [123] (nāhār), m., river.
244. נֹדָה (nôdh), pr. n. Nod.
245. נָחָה [64] (nû(ā)h), rest, (פֿ"י, ע"ו and לְ Gutt.), Hiph. הִנִּיחַ, cause to rest, Impf. with suf. and Wāw consec. וַיִּנְחֵהוּ, ii. 15, Qāl Impf. 3 f. sg. with Wāw consec. וַתִּנַּח, viii. 2.
246. נֹחַ (nô(ā)h), pr. n. Noah.
247. נָחַם [106] (nāhām), Qāl not used, (פֿ"י and ע"ו Gutt.), Niph. נִחַם, repent, pity, Impf. יִנַּחֵם, vi. 6, P'el comfort, Impf. יִנַּחֵם, v. 29.
248. נָחַשׁ [30] (nāhāš), m., serpent.
249. נְחֹשֶׁת [135] (n'hōšēth), m., bronze.
250. נָטַע [58] (nātā'), plant, (פֿ"י and לְ Gutt.), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּטַּע, ii. 8.

251. נִחָח [43] (nîḥô(ă)ḥ), m.,
rest, pleasantness.
252. נָכַח [499] (nākhā), Qāl not
used, (ל' and פ''), Hiph.
הָכַח, *smite, strike*, Inf.
const. הָכוֹת, iv. 15.
253. נָע [43] (nā'), m., *wanderer.*
254. נַעֲמָה [na'mā], pr. n.,
Naamah.
255. נְעָרִים [46] (n'ûrîm), (def.
writing for נְעֻרִים), used
only in pl., m., *youth*, i. e.,
time of youth.
256. נָפַח [12] (nāphāḥ), *blow*,
breathe, (ל' and פ''), Gutt.),
Impf. with Wāw consec.
וַיִּפַּח, ii. 7.
257. נָפִיל [2] (nāphîl), m., used
only in pl. נִפְלִים, *giants.*
258. נָפַל [417] (nāphāl), *fall*,
(פ''), Hiph. Impf. apoc.
with Wāw consec. וַיִּפֹּל,
ii. 21.
259. נֶפֶשׁ [780] (néphěš), f.,
breath, soul. [*female.*
260. נִקְבָּה [22] (n'qēbhā), f.,
261. נָקַם [34] (nāqām), *avenge*,
(פ''), Hōph. נָקַם, in pause
נָקַם, iv. 15.
262. נָשָׂא [706] (nāsā'), *lift up*,
(ל' and פ''), Inf.
const. שָׂאת, iv. 7.
263. נָשָׂא [17] (nāsā'), Qāl not
used, Hiph. *deceive, seduce*,
(ל' and פ'').
264. נִשְׁמָה (const. נִשְׁמַת) [24]
(n'sāmā), f., *breath, spirit.*
265. נָתַן [2090] (nāthān), *give*,
(פ''), Inf. const. נָתַת, iv.
12, Impf. with Wāw con-
sec. וַיִּתֵּן, i. 17.
266. סָבַב [156] (sābhābh), *turn*,
encompass (ע''), Part.
act. סָבֵב, ii. 11, 13.
267. סָגַר [90] (sāghār), *shut*,
Impf. with Wāw consec.
וַיִּסְגֹּר, ii. 21.
268. סָוַר [293] (sūr), *turn aside*,
(ע''). [*shut up.*
269. סָחַר [3] (sākhār), (= סָנַר)
270. סֵפֶר [172] (sēphēr), m.,
writing, book.
271. סָתַר [83] (sāthār), *hide*,
Nīph. Impf. אֶסְתֵּר, iv. 14.
272. עָבַד [286] ('ābhādh), *serve*,
till, (פ''), Gutt.), Inf. const.
with prep. לְ, לְעַבֹד, ii. 5.
273. עָבַר [551] ('ābhār), *pass*
over (פ''), Gutt.).
274. עַד ('ādh), prep. *till, until.*
275. עָדָה ('ādhā), pr. n. *Ada.*
276. עֵדֶן [3] ('ēdhēn), m., *Eden.*
277. עֹנֶב [4] ('ūghābh), m.,
pipe, reed, organ.

278. עֹדֶר ('ôdh), adv. *still, yet, again.*
279. עֹלָה (const. עֹלֹת [386] ('ôlā), f., *burnt-offering*, pl. עֹלוֹת.
280. עֹן (const. עֹנִי [226] ('āwôn), m., *guilt, sin.*
281. עֹלָם [430] ('ôlām), m., *age, eternity.*
282. עֹף [32] ('ûph), *fly*, (פ' Gutt. and ע'ו), Pôlêl Impf. יְעוֹפֵף, i. 20.
283. עֹף [70] ('ôph), m., *bird, fowl, collective.*
284. עֹר [95] ('ôr), m., *skin.*
285. עֹזַב [114] ('azābh), *leave, forsake*, (פ' Gutt.), Impf יְעֹזֵב, ii. 24.
286. עֹזֵר [21] ('ēzēr), m., *help.*
287. עֵין [872] ('āyīn), f., *eye*, pl. with suf. עֵינֵיכֶם, iii. 5.
288. עִיר [1074] ('îr), f., *city*, pl. עִירִים.
289. עִירָד ('îrādh), pr. n. *Irad.*
290. עִרֹם [10] ('êrôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עִרְמָם, iii. 7.
291. עַל ('āl), prep. *upon, with* מֵעַל, *from upon.*
292. עָלָה [862] ('ālā), *go up*, (פ' Gutt. and ל'ה), Impf. יַעֲלֶה, ii. 6, Hiph. *offer up.*
293. עָלָה (const. עָלָה [18] ('ālē), m., *leaf.*
294. עִם ('im), prep. *with, along with.*
295. עָפָר [108] ('āphār), m., *dust.*
296. עֵץ [326] ('ēṣ), m., *tree.*
297. עָצַב [17] ('āṣābh), *suffer pain*, (פ' Gutt.), Hithp. w. Wāw consec. וַיִּתְעַצֵּב, *grieve oneself*, vi. 6.
298. עָצַב [7] ('ēṣābh), m., *pain, grievance.*
299. עֲצָבוֹן (const. עֲצָבוֹן [3] ('āṣābhôn), m., *labor, pain.*
300. עָצֶם [120] ('ēṣēm), f., *bone.*
301. עָקַב (const. עָקַב [14] ('āqābh), m., *heel.*
302. עָרַב [132] ('érēbh), m., *evening.* [raven.
303. עָרַב [10] ('ôrēbh), m.,
304. עָרוֹם and עָרֹם [16] ('ārôm), adj. *naked*, pl. עָרְמִים, but עִרְמִים ('rūmmīm), ii. 25.
305. עָרוֹם [11] ('ārām), m., *prudent, crafty.*
306. עֵשֶׁב [33] ('ēsēbh), m., *green herb, plant.*
307. עָשָׂה [2521] ('āsā), *do, make*, (פ' Gutt. and ל'ה), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיַּעַשׂ, i. 7.

308. עֶשְׂרִי [26] ('sîrî), ordinal num. *tenth*.
309. עֶשָׂר [333] ('āsār), cardinal number *ten*, used only in compounds with units, as in אֶחָד עֶשָׂר *eleven*, fem. עֶשְׂרֵה ('ēsre), v. 8.
310. עֶשֶׂר (מ. עֶשְׂרָה) [172] ('ēsēr), f., *ten*.
311. עֵת [300] ('ēth), c., *time*.
312. עַתָּה ('āttā), adv. *now*.
313. פֶּה [480] (pé), *mouth*, with fem. suf. פִּיהַ, iv. 11.
314. פֶּן- (pēn+), conj. *lest*, with Impf.
315. פָּנִים [2000] (pānîm), m., *faces*, const. פָּנַי, i. 2.
316. פָּעַם [110] (pā'ām), f., *tread* or *step*, *once*.
317. פָּצָה [15] (pāṣā), *rend*, *open* (ל'ה) iv. 11.
318. פָּצַע [7] (péṣā'), m., *wounding*, with suf. פָּצַעַי, iv. 23.
319. פָּקַח [20] (pāqāḥ), *open* (the eyes) (ל' Gutt.), Nīph. נִפְקַח, iii. 5. Impf. with Wāw consec. וַתִּפְקַחְנָה, iii. 7.
320. פָּרַד [26] (pārādh), *separate* (ל' Gutt.), Nīph. Impf. וַיִּפְרֹד, ii. 10.
321. פָּרָה [28] (pārā), *bear fruit* (ל' Gutt. and ה' ע'), Imv. פָּרִי i. 22, 28.
322. פָּרִי [115] (p'rî), m., *fruit*.
323. פָּתַח [141] (pāthāḥ), *open*, Nīph. *be opened*, in pause נִפְתָּחוּ, vii. 11, (ל' Gutt.).
324. פֶּתַח [160] (péthāḥ), m., *opening*, *door*.
325. צֹאן [268] (ṣō'n), c., *sheep*, *flock*, collective.
326. צָבָא [13] (ṣābhā'), m., *army*, *host*.
327. צָד [33] (ṣādh), m., *side*, with prep. and suf. בְּצִדָּה, vi. 16.
328. צָדִיק [203] (ṣāddîq), m., *just*, *righteous*.
329. צָהָר [24] (ṣōhār), f., *light*, collective, *lights*, *windows*.
330. צֹוָה [509] (ṣāwā), Qāl not used, (ל'ה), Pī'el צִוָּה, *put*, *command*, Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצֹו.
331. צִלָּה (ṣillā), pr. n. *Zillah*.
332. צֶלֶם [16] (ṣélēm), m., *image*, *likeness*, i. 26, 27.
333. צִלְע [42] (ṣēlā'), m., *side*, *rib*, pl. צִלְעוֹת.
334. צִמַּח [31] (ṣāmāḥ), *sprout*, (ל' Gutt.), Hīph. *make sprout*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּצְמַח, ii. 5.

835. צַעַק [54] (ṣā'āq), *cry out* ('ע Gutt.), Part. act. plur. צַעֲקִים, iv. 10.
336. צִפּוֹר [39] (ṣippôr), c., *little bird*.
337. קֶדֶם [61] (qédhēm), m., *front, east, as adv. before*.
338. קִדְמָה [4] (qīdhmā), f., *eastward*, const. קִדְמַת, ii. 14.
339. קָדַשׁ [171] (qādhāš), *be pure, clean, holy*, P'ēl consecrate, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּקְדַּשׁ, ii. 3.
340. קָוָה [48] (qāwā), *be strong* (ל'ה), Nīph. *assemble, gather together*, Impf. יִקְוּ, i. 9.
341. קוֹל [500] (qôl), m., *voice, sound*.
342. קוּם [450] (qûm), *rise up*, (ע'ו), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיָּקָם, iv. 8, Hīph. הִקְיָם, vi. 18.
343. קוֹמָה [45] (qômā), f., *statue, height*.
344. קוֹץ [12] (qôṣ), m., *thorn*.
345. קָטָן [56] (qātôn), adj. *little*.
346. קַיִן (qāyīn), pr. n. *Cain*.
347. קֵינָן (qênān), pr. n. *Cainan*.
348. קִיץ [20] (qāyīṣ), m., *fruit-harvest, summer*.
349. קָלַל [82] (qālāl), *be light* in weight, *be diminished*, (ע'ע), P'ēl *make light of, curse*.
350. קֶן [13] (qēn), m., *cell*.
351. קָנָה [81] (qānā), *get, acquire* (ל'ה), iv. 1.
352. קֵץ [65] (qēṣ), m., *end*.
353. קִצָּה (const. קִצָּה) [90] (qāṣé) (= קֵץ), m., *end*.
354. קִצִּיר [54] (qāṣîr) m., *harvest*.
355. קָרָה [1] (qōr), m., *cold*.
356. קָרָא [855] (qārā'), *call* ('ע Gutt. and ל'א), Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּקְרָא, i. 5, Nīph. Impf. יִקְרָא, ii. 28.
357. רָאָה [1295] (rā'ā), *see, look* ('פ' and 'ע Gutt. and ל'ה), Impf. apoc. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרְא, i. 4, vi. 2.
358. רֹאשׁ [600] (rô'sh), m., *head*, pl. ראשִׁים.
359. ראשׁוֹן [177] (rî'sôn), adj. *first*.
360. ראשִׁית [51] (rē'sīth), f., denom. from ראשׁ, *beginning*.
361. רַב [466] (rābh), m., *much*, many, fem. רַבָּה.
362. רַבֵּב [17] (rābhābh), *multiply*, ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע), Inf. const. רַבֵּב, vi. 1.

363. רָבָה [243] (rābhā), *increase* ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל'ה), Impf. apoc. יִרְבֵּי, i. 22, Imv. יִרְבֵּי, i. 22, 28, Hīph. הִרְבָּה, Inf. abs. הִרְבָּה, iii. 16, Impf. 1st pers. אֶרְבֶּה, iii. 16.
364. רָבַץ [30] (rābhāṣ), *lie down, crouch*, Part. act. רָבִיץ, iv. 7.
365. רָגַל [260] (réghēl), c., *foot*, with suf. רָגְלָה, viii. 9.
366. רָדָה [25] (rādhā), *have dominion, rule* ('פ' Gutt. and 'ל'ה), Impf. יִרְדּוּ, i. 26, Imv. יִרְדּוּ, i. 28.
367. רוּחַ [11] (rû(ā)ḥ) and רִיחַ (rî(ā)ḥ), Qāl not used, Hīph. *inhale, smell*, 3 m. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרַח, viii. 21.
368. רוּחַ [375] rû(ā)ḥ), f., *breath, spirit*.
369. רוּם [193] (rûm), *be high, become high, rise*, Qāl Impf. 3 f. s. with Wāw consec. וַיִּרָם, vii. 17. ('פ' Gutt. and 'ע"ו).
370. רָחַב [21] (rōhābh), m., *breadth*, with suf. רָחְבָהּ, vi. 15.
371. רָחַף [3] (rāḥāph), Qāl not used, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt.), Pī'el רָחַף, *brood, hover over*, Part. fem. מְרַחֶפֶת, i. 2.
372. רִיחַ [56] (rê(ā)ḥ), m., *fragrance*.
373. רָמַשׁ [14] (rāmās), *creep*, ('פ' Gutt.), Part. act. with art. הִרְמַשׁ, i. 26, fem. הִרְמַשִּׁית, i. 21.
374. רָמַשׁ [17] (rémēs), m., *creeping thing*.
375. רַע (f. רָעָה) [650] (rā'), adj. *bad, evil*.
376. רָעָה (rā'ā), f., *badness, wickedness*.
377. רָעָה [183] (rā'ā), *feed, tend*, ('פ' and 'ע' Gutt. and 'ל'ה), Part. act. const. רָעָה, iv. 2.
378. רַק (rāq), adv. *only*.
379. רָקִיעַ [17] (rāqî(ā)'), m., *expanse*, const. רָקִיעַ, i. 20.
380. שָׁאַר [131] (šā'ār), *remain*, Nīph. *be left*, vii. 23, ('ע' Gutt.).
381. שִׁבְעָה (m. שְׁבַע) [96] (šēbhā'), f., *seven*, שְׁבִיעִי *seventh*, ii. 2, שִׁבְעָתִים *sevenfold*, iv. 15.
382. שָׁבַת (70) (šābhāth), *rest, cease*, Impf. with Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁבַּת, ii. 2.
383. שָׁגַם [1] (šāggām), *only in*

- vi. 3, with בָּ, (*in their*)
wandering.
384. שָׁהָם [11] (šōhām), m.,
onyx, sardonyx.
385. שׁוּב [1100] (šûbh), *turn*,
(ע״ו), Impf. 2d sg. תָּשׁוּב,
iii. 19.
386. שׁוּף [3] (šûph), *bruise*,
crush, (ע״ו), Impf. יִשׁוּף,
iii. 15.
387. שָׁחַת [151] (šāhāth), Qāl
not used, (ע״ו Gutt.), Pʿēl
destroy, corrupt; Nīph.
Impf. with Wāw consec.
וַתִּשְׁחַת, vi. 11.
388. שָׁת [85] (šīth), *put, place*,
(ע״ו), Perf. שָׁת, iv. 25,
Impf. 1st sg. אֲשִׁית, iii. 15.
389. שָׁכַךְ [5] (šākhākh), *subside*,
Impf. 3 m. pl. with Wāw
cons. וַיִּשְׁכְּכוּ, viii. 1, (ע״ו).
390. שָׁכַן [127] (šākhān), *abide*,
 dwell, Hīph. Impf. with
Wāw consec. וַיִּשְׁכֵּן.
391. שָׁלַח [337] (šālāh), *send*,
put forth (ל״ו Gutt.), Impf.
יִשְׁלַח, Pʿēl Impf. with
Wāw consecutive and suf.
וַיִּשְׁלַחְהוּ, iii. 23.
392. שָׁלוֹשׁ (m. שְׁלֹשָׁה) (šālōš),
f., *three*; ordinal שְׁלִישִׁי,
third, pl. שְׁלִישִׁים, *third-*
- story cells*, שְׁלִישִׁים, *thirty*.
393. שָׁם (šām), *adv. there.*
394. שֵׁם [850] (šēm), m., *name.*
395. שֵׁם (šēm), pr. n. *Shem.*
396. שָׁמַיִם [400] (šāmāyīm), m.,
only in pl. *heavens.*
397. שְׁמֹנֶה (m. שְׁמֹנֶה) (šʾmō-
né), f. *eight*, שְׁמֹנִים, *eighty.*
398. שָׁמַע [1104] (šāmāʾ), *hear*,
listen to (ל״ו Gutt.), Impf.
3 pl. with Wāw consec.
וַיִּשְׁמְעוּ, iii. 8, Imv. שִׁמְעוּ,
iv. 23.
399. שָׁמַר [460] (šāmār), *keep*,
watch, Inf. const. with
prep. and suf. לְשָׁמְרָה, ii.
15, Part. act. שֹׁמֵר, iv. 9.
400. שָׁנָה [22] (šānā), f., *year*,
pl. שָׁנִים.
401. שְׁנִי [150] (šēnī), adj. *sec-*
ond, pl. שְׁנִים, *second-story*
cells, vi. 16.
402. שְׁנַיִם (const. שְׁנִי) [680]
(šʾnāyīm), m., cardinal *two*,
f. שְׁתֵּי, const. שְׁתֵּי, iv. 19.
403. שָׁעָה [15] (šāʾā), *look, re-*
gard (ע״ו Gutt. and ל״ו),
Impf. apoc. with Wāw
consec. וַיִּשַׁע, iv. 4.
404. שָׁקָה [74] (šāqā), Qāl not
used, Hīph. הִשְׁקָה, *give*
to drink, ii. 6.

405. שָׂרָץ [14] (šārāç), *swarm*,
be many ('ע Gutt.), i. 20.
406. שָׂרָץ [15] (šērēç), m.,
swarm, collective *reptiles*.
407. שֵׁשׁ (m. שֵׁשֶׁה) [26] (šēš),
f., *six*, ordinal שֵׁשִׁי, *sixth*,
i. 31.
408. שֵׁת (šēth), pr. n. *Seth*.
409. שָׂדֶה [330] (sādhé), m.,
field, open country.
410. שִׁיחַ [4] (si(ă)h), m., *shrub*,
bush.
411. שִׁים and שִׁים [603] (sîm),
put, *set*, *place*, ('ע), Impf.
יִשֵּׁם, apoc. יִשֵּׂם, with
Wāw consec. וַיִּשֵּׂם. ii. 8.
412. שָׁחַל [76] (sākhāl), *look at*,
behold, Hiph. *make wise*,
Inf. const. הִשְׁכִּיל, iii. 6.
413. תַּאֲוָה (const. תַּאֲוֹת) [26]
(tā'wā), f., *desire*.
414. תַּאֲנֶה [37] (t'ēnā), f., *fig*,
fig-tree. [chest.
415. תֵּבָה [28] (tēbhā), f., *ark*.
416. תְּהוֹ [20] (tōhū), m., *waste-
ness*, *desolation*.
417. תְּהוֹם [35] (t'hôm), c.,
abyss, *deep*.
418. תּוֹבֵל קִין (tūbhāl qāyîn),
pr. n. *Tubal-cain*, iv. 22.
419. תוֹךְ [430] (tāwēkh), m.,
midst, const. תוֹךְ, i. 6.
420. תּוֹלְדֹת [39] (tôl'dhōth), f.
pl., *generations*, *history*.
421. תַּחַת (tāhāth), prep. *under*.
422. תַּחְתִּי [20] (tāhtî), m., *low-
est part*, pl. תַּחְתִּים, vi. 16.
423. תָּמִים (const. תָּמִים) [90]
(tāmim), m., *perfect*, *com-
plete*.
424. תַּנִּין [1] (tānnîn), m., *water-
serpent*, *monster*, pl. תַּנִּינִם,
i. 21.
425. תָּפַר [4] (tāphār), *sew to-
gether*, Impf. pl. with Wāw
consec. וַיִּתְּפֹר, iii. 7.
426. תָּפַשׁ [54] (tāphās), *catch*,
(harp strings), *play*, Part.
act. תָּפַשׁ, iv. 21.
427. תַּרְדֵּמָה (const. תַּרְדֵּמַת) [7]
(tārdēmā), f., *deep sleep*,
ii. 21.
428. תְּשׁוּקָה [3] (t'sūqā), f.,
desire, *longing*.
429. תֵּשַׁע (const. תֵּשַׁע) (m.
תֵּשַׁעָה) [58] (tēšā'), *nine*,
תֵּשַׁעִים, *ninety*.

ENGLISH-HEBREW VOCABULARY

OF

GENESIS I.-VIII.*

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WORD LISTS.

WORD LISTS—HEBREW.

LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500–5000 times.

1. אָכַל	8. יָלַד	15. עָבַר	22. רָאָה
2. אָמַר	9. יָצָא	16. עָלָה	23. שָׁם
3. בּוֹא	10. יָשַׁב	17. עָמַד	24. שׁוּב
4. דִּבֶּר	11. לָקַח	18. עָשָׂה	25. שָׁלַח
5. הָיָה	12. מוֹת	19. צָוָה	26. שָׁמַע
6. הָלַךְ	13. נָשָׂא	20. קוּם	
7. יָדַע	14. נָתַן	21. קָרָא	

LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200–500 times.

27. אָהַב	37. יָסַף	47. מָלַךְ	57. פָּקַד
28. אָסַף	38. יָרָא	48. מָצָא	58. רָבָה
29. בָּנָה	39. יָרַד	49. נָגַד	59. רוּם
30. בָּקַשׁ	40. יָרַשׁ	50. נָטָה	60. שָׁכַב
31. בָּרַךְ	41. יִשַּׁע	51. נָכָה	61. שָׁמַר
32. זָכַר	42. כּוֹן	52. נָפַל	62. שָׁפַט
33. חָזַק	43. כָּלָה	53. נָצַל	63. שָׁתָה
34. חָטָא	44. כָּרַת	54. סוּר	
35. חָיָה	45. כָּתַב	55. עָבַר	
36. יָכַל	46. מָלֵא	56. עָנָה	

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100–200 times.

64. אָבַד	66. בּוֹשׁ	68. בִּין	70. גָּאֵל
65. אָמַן	67. בָּטַח	69. בָּכָה	71. גָּדַל

72.	גֹּר	83.	יִטֵּב	94.	סָבַב	105.	שָׁרַף
73.	נָלָה	84.	יָתַר	95.	סָפַר	106.	שָׂאֵל
74.	דָּרַשׁ	85.	כָּבַד	96.	עָזַב	107.	שָׁבַע
75.	הָלַל	86.	כָּסָה	97.	פָּנָה	108.	שָׁבַר
76.	הִרְגַּ	87.	כָּפַר	98.	קָבַר	109.	שָׁחָה
77.	זָבַח	88.	לָבַשׁ	99.	קָרַשׁ	110.	שָׁחַת
78.	חָלַל	89.	לָחַם	100.	קָרַב	111.	שָׁכַן
79.	חָנָה	90.	לָכַד	101.	רָדַף	112.	שָׁלַךְ
80.	חָשַׁב	91.	נָנַע	102.	רוּץ	113.	שָׁלַם
81.	טָמֵא	92.	נָגַשׁ	103.	רָעָה	114.	שָׁרַת
82.	יָדָה	93.	נָסַע	104.	שָׁנָא		

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50-100 times.

115.	אָכַה	130.	חָדַל	145.	יָרָה	160.	נָחַל
116.	אָחַז	131.	חֹל	146.	כָּבַס	161.	נָטַע
117.	אָסַר	132.	חָלָה	147.	כָּעַס	162.	נָכַר
118.	אָרַר	133.	חָלַק	148.	כָּשַׁל	163.	נָצַב
119.	בָּחַר	134.	חָנַן	149.	לֹון	164.	נָצַח
120.	בָּלַע	135.	חָפֵץ	150.	לָמַר	165.	נָצַר
121.	בָּעַר	136.	חָרָה	151.	מָדַד	166.	נָשַׁג
122.	בָּקַע	137.	חָרַשׁ	152.	מָהַר	167.	סָגַר
123.	בָּרָא	138.	חָתַת	153.	מָכַר	168.	סָתַר
124.	בָּרַח	139.	טָהַר	154.	מָלַט	169.	עוֹר
125.	דָּבַק	140.	יָבַשׁ	155.	מָשַׁח	170.	עוֹר
126.	הִפָּךְ	141.	יָכַח	156.	מָשַׁל	171.	עָזָה
127.	זוּר	142.	יָעַץ	157.	נָבַט	172.	עָרַף
128.	זָנָה	143.	יָצַק	158.	נָדַח	173.	פָּדָה
129.	זָרַע	144.	יָצַר	159.	נוּחַ	174.	פוּץ

175.	פָּלֵא	184.	קָנָה	193.	רָפָא	201.	שִׁית
176.	פָּלַל	185.	קָרַע	194.	רָצָה	202.	שָׁכַם
177.	פָּעַל	186.	רָחַם	195.	שָׁבַע	203.	שָׁמַד
178.	פָּרַר	187.	רָחַץ	196.	שָׁכַל	204.	שָׁמַם
179.	פָּרַשׁ	188.	רָחַק	197.	שָׁבַת	205.	שָׁקָה
180.	צָעַק	189.	רִיב	198.	שָׁדַר	206.	תָּמַם
181.	צָפָה	190.	רָכַב	199.	שָׁחַט	207.	תָּפַשׁ
182.	צָרַר	191.	רָנַן	200.	שִׁיר	208.	תָּקַע
183.	קָלַל	192.	רָעַע				

LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500—5000 times.

1.	אֵב	11.	בֵּית	21.	לֵב	31.	קוֹל
2.	אָדָם	12.	בֶּן	22.	מָאָה	32.	קֹדֶשׁ
3.	אֲדָנִי	13.	דָּבָר	23.	מִים	33.	רֹאשׁ
4.	אֵח	14.	דֶּרֶךְ	24.	מֶלֶךְ	34.	שָׁבָעָה
5.	אַחֵר	15.	הָר	25.	נֶפֶשׁ	35.	שֵׁם
6.	אַחֲרֵי	16.	חַי	26.	עֶבֶד	36.	שָׁנִים
7.	אִישׁ	17.	טוֹב	27.	עֵין	37.	שָׁנָה
8.	אֱלֹהִים	18.	יָד	28.	עִיר		
9.	אָנוּשׁ	19.	יוֹם	29.	עַם		
10.	אֶרֶץ	20.	כָּהֵן	30.	פָּנִים		

LIST VI.

Nouns occurring 300–500 times.

38. אָרֹן	48. זֶהָב	58. מָקוֹם	68. פֶּה
39. אֹהֶל	49. חֹדֶשׁ	59. מִשְׁפָּט	69. רַב
40. אֱלֹף	50. חֲמִשׁ	60. נְבִיא	70. רוּחַ
41. אַרְבָּעָה	51. חָרֵב	61. סָבִיב	71. שָׂדֶה
42. אִשָּׁה	52. יָם	62. עוֹלָה	72. שָׂר
43. בְּהֵמָה	53. כָּלִי	63. עוֹלָם	73. שְׁלוֹשׁ
44. בֵּית	54. כֶּסֶף	64. עֵץ	74. שָׁמַיִם
45. גָּדוֹל	55. לֶחֶם	65. עֶשֶׂר	75. שָׁעַר
46. גּוֹי	56. מִזְבֵּחַ	66. עֶשְׂרִים	76. תְּנוּךְ
47. דָּם	57. מִלְחָמָה	67. עֵת	

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200–300 times.

77. אֶבֶן	87. בָּשָׂר	97. מָאֵד	107. עוֹזֶן
78. אֲדָמָה	88. גְּבוּל	98. מוֹעֵד	108. צֶאֱן
79. אֵיל	89. זֶרַע	99. מַחֲנֶה	109. קָרֵב
80. אֵל	90. חֲטָאֵת	100. מָטָה	110. רֶגֶל
81. אִמָּה	91. חֵיל	101. מִלְאָךְ	111. רֶעַ
82. אָף	92. חֶסֶד	102. מִנְחָה	112. רִשָּׁע
83. אָרוֹן	93. כְּבוֹד	103. מַעֲשֵׂה	113. שָׁלוֹם
84. בָּנָה	94. כַּף	104. מִשְׁפָּחָה	114. שֵׁשׁ
85. בֶּקֶר	95. לֵבָב	105. נִחְלָה	115. תּוֹרָה
86. בְּרִית	96. לַיְלָה	106. נָעַר	

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100–200 times.

116.	אֶזֶן	134.	יֵין	152.	מִשְׁכָּן	169.	צֶר
117.	אַרְבָּעִים	135.	יָמִין	153.	נֶגֶב	170.	רֹאשׁוֹן
118.	בְּכוֹר	136.	יֵשׁ	154.	נַחַל	171.	רֵב
119.	בָּקָר	137.	יִשְׂרָאֵל	155.	נַחֲשֶׁת	172.	רֶחֶב
120.	גְּבוּר	138.	כֶּבֶשׂ	156.	נָשִׂיא	173.	רֶכֶב
121.	דּוֹר	139.	כַּחַד	157.	סוֹס	174.	רָעַב
122.	זֶבֶח	140.	כֶּנֶף	158.	סֶפֶר	175.	שָׂפָה
123.	זֶקֶן	141.	כֶּסֶף	159.	עֲבוּדָה	176.	שִׁבְט
124.	חֹמֶה	142.	כָּרֶם	160.	עֵדָה	177.	שַׁבָּת
125.	חוּץ	143.	לִשׁוֹן	161.	עֶפֶר	178.	שְׁלִישִׁי
126.	חֶכֶם	144.	מִגְרֵשׁ	162.	עֵצִים	179.	שָׁמֶן
127.	חֲכָמָה	145.	מָוֶת	163.	עֶרֶב	180.	שִׁמְנָה
128.	חֲמָה	146.	מְלָאכָה	164.	פֶּרֶךְ	181.	שִׁמְשׁ
129.	חֲמִשִּׁים	147.	מַמְלָכָה	165.	פְּרִי	182.	שְׁנִי
130.	חֲצִי	148.	מִסְפָּר	166.	פֶּתַח	183.	שֶׁקֶר
131.	חֶקֶץ	149.	מַעַל	167.	צֶדֶק	184.	תּוֹעֵבָה
132.	חֶקֶה	150.	מִצְוָה	168.	צִדְקָה	185.	תָּמִיד
133.	יָחִיד	151.	מִרְאָה				

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50–100 times.

186.	אֲבִיוֹן	191.	אַחֲזָה	196.	אַלְמָנָה	201.	אַרְחַ
187.	אֶדֶן	192.	אַחֲרוֹן	197.	אֲמוֹנָה	202.	אֲרִי
188.	אֶזֶן	193.	אַחֲרִית	198.	אֲמָר	203.	אַרְיָה
189.	אוֹצֵר	194.	אֱלֹהִים	199.	אֲפֹד	204.	אַרְבֵּי
190.	אוֹת	195.	אֱלֹף	200.	אַרְז	205.	אִשָּׁה

206.	בָּטָן	234.	חֲמוֹר	262.	מִצָּה	290.	פֶּאֶה
207.	בָּמָה	235.	חֲמָם	263.	מִקְדָּשׁ	291.	צוֹר
208.	בָּעַל	236.	חֵן	264.	מִקְנֶה	292.	צָרָה
209.	בָּרָזַל	237.	חֵץ	265.	מָרוֹם	293.	קָדָם
210.	בָּרָכָה	238.	חֲרָפָה	266.	מִשָּׂא	294.	קָטוֹן
211.	נָאוֹן	239.	חֲשֵׁךְ	267.	מִשְׁיַח	295.	קָטָרֶת
212.	גְּבוּרָה	240.	טְהוֹר	268.	מִשְׁמֶרֶת	296.	קִיר
213.	גִּבּוֹר	241.	טָמֵא	269.	מִשְׁקָל	297.	קָנָה
214.	גּוֹרָל	242.	יָאוֹר	270.	נָדָר	298.	קֶץ
215.	גִּיא	243.	יוֹמָם	271.	נֶסֶךְ	299.	קֶצֶה
216.	גָּמַל	244.	יֵלֵד	272.	נִעְרָה	300.	קָצִיר
217.	גִּפְזָן	245.	יָעַר	273.	סָלָה	301.	קָרְבָּן
218.	גֵּר	246.	יְרִיעָה	274.	סָלַע	302.	קָרוֹב
219.	דְּבַר	247.	יִשׁוּעָה	275.	סָלַת	303.	קָרָן
220.	דִּבְשׁ	248.	כָּסִיל	276.	עֵבֶר	304.	קִשְׁת
221.	דִּלְת	249.	כָּרוֹב	277.	עֵד	305.	רֹאשִׁית
222.	דַּעַת	250.	כְּתָף	278.	עֲדוֹת	306.	רָחֵק
223.	הִיכָל	251.	מִגְדָּל	279.	עוֹר	307.	רִיב
224.	הֶמוֹן	252.	כְּגֹן	280.	עֹז	308.	רִיחַ
225.	זָכָר	253.	מָדָה	281.	עֹז	309.	רָצוֹן
226.	זְרוּעַ	254.	מְדִינָה	282.	עֲלִיּוֹן	310.	שְׂמָאל
227.	חֶבֶל	255.	מוֹסֵר	283.	עָמַל	311.	שְׂמָחָה
228.	חָג	256.	מִזְמוֹר	284.	עָמַק	312.	שְׁעִיר
229.	חֲדָשׁ	257.	מִזְרַח	285.	עָנִי	313.	שְׂאוֹל
230.	חֲטָה	258.	מָחָר	286.	עָנָן	314.	שְׂאֵרִית
231.	חֶלֶב	259.	מַחֲשַׁבֶּת	287.	עֶצָה	315.	שְׁבִיעִי
232.	חֲלוּם	260.	מַלְכוּת	288.	עֶרְבָה	316.	שְׁבָעִים
233.	חֶלֶק	261.	מַעֵט	289.	עֶרְוָה	317.	שׁוֹפָר

318.	שׁוֹר	322.	שְׂמָמָה	326.	שִׁשִּׁים	330.	תְּפִלָּה
319.	שִׁיר	323.	שֵׁן	327.	תָּמִים	331.	תְּרוּמָה
320.	שְׁלָחַן	324.	שְׂפָחָה	328.	תְּבַאֲרָה	332.	תִּשְׁעָה
321.	שָׁלֵם	325.	שֶׁקֶל	329.	תְּבַאֲרֶת		

WORD LISTS—TRANSLATION.

LIST I.

Verbs occurring 500–5000 times.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Eat | 10. Sit, dwell | 19. Command |
| 2. Say | 11. Take | 20. Rise, stand |
| 3. Go in | 12. Die | 21. Call, meet |
| 4. Speak | 13. Lift up | 22. See |
| 5. Be | 14. Give | 23. Put |
| 6. Go | 15. Pass over | 24. Turn |
| 7. Know | 16. Go up | 25. Send |
| 8. Bring forth | 17. Stand | 26. Hear |
| 9. Go out | 18. Do, make | |

LIST II.

Verbs occurring 200–500 times.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 27. Love | 40. Possess | 52. Fall |
| 28. Gather | 41. Deliver | 53. Snatch, deliver |
| 29. Build | 42. Prepare | 54. Turn aside |
| 30. Seek | 43. Complete | 55. Serve |
| 31. Bless | 44. Cut | 56. Answer |
| 32. Remember | 45. Write | 57. Visit |
| 33. Be strong | 46. Be full | 58. Multiply |
| 34. Sin | 47. Be king | 59. Be high |
| 35. Live | 48. Find | 60. Lie down |
| 36. Be able | 49. Make known | 61. Keep |
| 37. Add | 50. Stretch out | 62. Judge |
| 38. Be afraid | 51. Smite | 63. Drink |
| 39. Go down | | |

LIST III.

Verbs occurring 100–200 times.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 64. Perish | 70. Redeem | 76. Kill |
| 65. Be firm | 71. Be great | 77. Sacrifice |
| 66. Be ashamed | 72. Sojourn | 78. Pollute, begin |
| 67. Trust | 73. Reveal | 79. Encamp |
| 68. Perceive | 74. Tread, seek | 80. Impute, think |
| 69. Weep | 75. Praise | 81. Be unclean |

82. Thank	93. Depart	104. Hate
83. Be good	94. Surround	105. Burn
84. Be left	95. Number	106. Ask
85. Be heavy	96. Abandon	107. Swear
86. Conceal	97. Turn about	108. Break in pieces
87. Cover	98. Bury	109. Do obeisance
88. Put on	99. Be holy	110. Corrupt
89. Fight	100. Draw near	111. Dwell
90. Capture	101. Pursue	112. Cast
91. Touch	102. Run	113. Be whole
92. Approach	103. Feed	114. Minister

LIST IV.

Verbs occurring 50--100 times.

115. Be willing	141. Reprove	167. Shut
116. Seize	142. Give counsel	168. Conceal
117. Bind	143. Pour out	169. Awake
118. Curse	144. Form	170. Assist
119. Choose	145. Cast, instruct	171. Be afflicted
120. Swallow	146. Wash	172. Arrange
121. Consume	147. Be provoked	173. Redeem
122. Cleave, split	148. Stumble	174. Scatter
123. Create	149. Lodge	175. Separate, be won-
124. Flee	150. Learn	176. Pray [derful
125. Cleave, cling	151. Measure	177. Do, make
126. Turn, overthrow	152. Hasten	178. Break, fail
127. Sojourn [tion	153. Sell	179. Spread out
128. Commit fornication	154. Escape	180. Cry out
129. Sow	155. Anoint	181. Watch, cover
130. Cease [forth, wait	156. Rule	182. Distress
131. Be pained, bring	157. Look, regard	183. Be light
132. Be sick	158. Drive away	184. Get, obtain
133. Distribute	159. Rest	185. Rend
134. Be gracious	160. Inherit	186. Have mercy
135. Delight	161. Plant	187. Wash
136. Be angry [silent	162. Know, be ignorant	188. Be far off
137. Plow, engrave, be	163. Set	189. Strive
138. Be dismayed	164. Be pre-eminent	190. Ride
139. Be clean	165. Keep, watch	191. Sing, cry aloud
140. Be dry	166. Reach	192. Be evil

193. Heal	199. Kill	205. Drink
194. Be pleased	200. Sing	206. Finish
195. Suffice	201. Put	207. Catch, seize
196. Act wisely, pros-	202. Rise early	208. Strike, blow (a
197. Cease, rest [per	203. Destroy [tonished	[trumpet)
198. Destroy	204. Be desolate, as-	

LIST V.

Nouns occurring 500—5000 times.

1. Father	14. Way	26. Servant
2. Man, mankind	15. Mountain	27. Eye, fountain
3. LORD	16. Living, life	28. City
4. Brother	17. Good	29. People
5. One	18. Hand	30. Face
6. After	19. Day	31. Voice
7. Man	20. Priest	32. Holiness
8. God	21. Heart	33. Head
9. Man, mankind	22. Hundred	34. Seven
10. Earth	23. Water	35. Name
11. House	24. King	36. Two
12. Son	25. Soul	37. Year
13. Word, thing		

LIST VI.

Nouns occurring 300—500 times.

38. Master	44. Daughter	50. Five
39. Tent	45. Great	51. Sword
40. Ox, thousand	46. Nation	52. Sea
41. Four	47. Blood	53. Article, vessel
42. Woman	48. Gold	54. Silver
43. Cattle	49. New, month	55. Bread

56. Altar	63. Age, eternity	70. Spirit
57. War	64. Tree	71. Field
58. Place	65. (Ten)-teen	72. Prince
59. Judgment	66. Twenty	73. Three
60. Prophet	67. Time	74. Heavens
61. Around	68. Mouth	75. Gate
62. Burnt-offering	69. Many	76. Midst

LIST VII.

Nouns occurring 200-300 times.

77. Stone	90. Sin	103. Work
78. Ground	91. Strength	104. Family
79. Ram	92. Kindness	105. Inheritance
80. Mighty one, God	93. Honor	106. Boy, servant
81. Cubit	94. Palm of hand	107. Iniquity
82. Nose, anger	95. Heart	108. Flock
83. Ark	96. Night	109. Midst
84. Garment	97. Exceedingly	110. Foot
85. Morning	98. Season	111. Friend, neigh-
86. Covenant	99. Camp	112. Wicked [bor
87. Flesh	100. Rod, tribe	113. Peace
88. Boundary	101. Messenger	114. Six
89. Seed	102. Offering	115. Law

LIST VIII.

Nouns occurring 100-200 times.

116. Ear	130. Half	144. Pasture
117. Forty	131. Statute	145. Death
118. First-born	132. Statute	146. Work
119. Herd, cattle	133. Together, alike	147. Kingdom
120. Hero	134. Wine	148. Number
121. Generation	135. Right hand	149. Above
122. Sacrifice	136. There is	150. Commandment
123. Old man, elder	137. Straight, upright	151. Appearance[nacle
124. Wall	138. Lamb	152. Dwelling, taber-
125. Abroad	139. Strength	153. South country
126. Wise	140. Wing	154. Valley, brook
127. Wisdom	141. Throne	155. Bronze, copper
128. Heat, fury	142. Vineyard	156. Prince
129. Fifty	143. Tongue	157. Horse

158. Book	168. Righteousness	177. Rest, sabbath
159. Service	169. Adversary	178. Third
160. Congregation	170. First	179. Oil, fat
161. Dust	171. Abundance	180. Eight
162. Bone	172. Breadth	181. Sun
163. Evening	173. Chariot	182. Second
164. Bullock	174. Famine	183. Falsehood
165. Fruit	175. Lip, shore	184. Abomination
166. Door	176. Rod, tribe	185. Continuity
167. Righteousness		

LIST IX.

Nouns occurring 50-100 times.

186. Needy	213. Mighty one, man	240. Clean
187. Socket	214. Lot	241. Unclean
188. Iniquity	215. Valley	242. River, Nile
189. Treasury	216. Camel	243. Daily
190. Sign	217. Vine	244. Child, youth
191. Possession	218. Stranger	245. Forest
192. Last	219. Pestilence	246. Curtain
193. Latter end	220. Honey	247. Deliverance
194. God	221. Door	248. Fool
195. Leader, ox	222. Knowledge	249. Cherub
196. Widow	223. Temple	250. Shoulder
197. Faithfulness	224. Multitude	251. Tower
198. Saying	225. Male	252. Shield
199. Ephod	226. Arm, strength	253. Measure
200. Cedar	227. Line, destruction	254. Province
201. Way, path	228. Festival	255. Chastisement,
202. Lion	229. Fresh, new	256. Psalm [warning]
203. Lion	230. Wheat	257. East
204. Length	231. Fat	258. To-morrow
205. Fire-offering	232. Dream	259. Thought
206. Belly	233. Portion	260. Kingdom
207. High-place	234. He-ass	261. A little
208. Master, Baal	235. Violence	262. Unleavened food
209. Iron	236. Favor, grace	263. Sanctuary
210. Blessing	237. Arrow, handle	264. Property
211. Pride	238. Reproach	265. High place
212. Might	239. Darkness	266. Burden, tribute

-
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 267. Anointed one | 289. Nakedness | 311. Rejoicing |
| 268. Observance | 290. Side | 312. Hairy, goat |
| 269. Weight | 291. Rock | 313. Underworld |
| 270. Vow | 292. Adversity | 314. Remnant |
| 271. Libation | 293. Before, east | 315. Seventh |
| 272. Maiden | 294. Small | 316. Seventy |
| 273. Pause | 295. Incense | 317. Trumpet |
| 274. Rock | 296. Wall | 318. Ox |
| 275. Fine flour | 297. Stalk | 319. Song |
| 276. Over, beyond | 298. End | 320. Table |
| 277. Witness | 299. End | 321. Peace-offering |
| 278. Testimony | 300. Harvest | 322. Desolation, waste |
| 279. Skin, leather | 301. Offering | 323. Tooth |
| 280. Goat | 302. Near | 324. Maid-servant |
| 281. Strength | 303. Horn | 325. Shekel |
| 282. High | 304. Bow | 326. Sixty |
| 283. Labor, misery | 305. Beginning | 327. Perfect |
| 284. Valley | 306. Distant | 328. Glory |
| 285. Affliction | 307. Strife | 329. Glory |
| 286. Cloud | 308. Savor | 330. Prayer |
| 287. Counsel | 309. Desire | 331. Heave-offering |
| 288. Plain | 310. Left hand | 332. Nine |



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